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Further on Plaka Visit to Turkey

AU241028 Tirana ATA in English
0735 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, Nov 24 (ATA)—On November 23, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, headed by Sokrat Plaka, vice minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting with Kaya Erdem, vice premier of the Republic of Turkey. Likewise it was received by Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey.

On this occasion they talked on the friendly relations existing between Albania and Turkey as well as on their further development in different fields of common interest.

The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yesterday too, talks began between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania, headed by the vice minister, Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, headed by Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Nuzhet Kandemir. During the talks which were characterized by a warm and friendly spirit, both sides appreciated the feelings of friendship binding our two friendly peoples and exchanged opinions on the further development of the relations between Albania and Turkey and on their materialization in the fields of trade, economy, culture, and other fields of mutual profit.

Likewise, they talked on the situation in the Balkans and some aspects of the present international situation.

These meetings were also attended by Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Ankara. The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania laid a wreath on the grave of the outstanding man of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, and visited the "Ataturk" mausoleum.

Turkish Reportage

For Turkish reportage on the visit to Turkey by Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka, including his talks With Turkish officials on expanding trade, see the Turkey section of the 23 November West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Leaders Attend Anniversary Symposium

AU241029 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, Nov 24 (ATA)—The Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana organized yesterday in the hall of the People's Assembly the national conference devoted to the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

Those present applauded as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and other leaders of the party and state: Comrades Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Pirro Kondi, entered the hall. Present were also the member of the Central Committee of the party and director of the Marxist-Leninist Study Institute, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the party, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the government. [passage omitted]

Statistical Reporting Criticized

AU231630 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian
14 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "A Wall of Imprecise Accounts"]

[Text] Supervision by reference to the plan is a familiar and productive way of enforcing decisions. The party has always emphasized this as a requirement for monitoring tasks in every field. A statistical and economic information network has been set up in enterprises, cooperatives, and central administrative bodies to serve this purpose. Underestimating and evading this form of supervision introduce symptoms of a bureaucratic mentality, and lead to euphoria and other damaging consequences. The party has therefore instructed state and economic institutions to take measures to prevent euphoric and imaginary accounting.

It is well known that after the approval of the plan the most difficult phase begins—its implementation. This demands a continual, complex, detailed, and systematic monitoring of every task. Planning and supervision methods are now clear to cadres, and are simple and comprehensible to the masses who draft and implement our plans. But what do we see? In some cases enterprise managers and cooperative chairmen, and even institutions, show an unacceptable lack of attention to the domestic statistical network, and practices have arisen in the network's connections with sections of executive committees and plan management departments in ministries and other bodies which continue to damage efforts to meet deadlines and boost the efficiency of plan enforcement. For example, supposedly from a need for "ongoing" management, such districts as Diber, Kukes, and Librazhd use "interim" data of such imprecision that sometimes within a short time, even within 2 or 3 days, when they are turned into "full data," these latter contradict the conclusions of the former. This formalistic procedure means that management questions slip through our fingers at an early stage of projects, introducing irregularities in the pace of work, and haste in the last days of the month. Euphoric and inexact data sometimes even astonish ministry departments. Such practices are also observable in various seasonal tasks in agriculture. Interim data are not always based upon scientific methods of gathering agricultural statistics.

Following the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Higher Agricultural Institute, an inventory and a general survey of our olive groves was carefully carried out, not

only to discover the exact number of trees, and the state of the groves and the work done in them, but to specify the tasks necessary to boost production and double the production of oil of the required quality. This shows how agricultural statistics should be organized, so that they guide the plan for every tree, and assess realistically progress in the livestock situation. The appropriate bodies in industry, agriculture, and other sectors must eliminate the use of statistics here, there, and everywhere, and impose an orderly system of information gathering, as required by law. This system must be created, and considered as a necessary means to supervise the progress of planned tasks. In this context the Statistical Department of the State Planning Commission, as the sole organized body for processing plan supervision methods on a scientific basis, must hasten the measures it is taking in this direction. Meanwhile, planning bodies should support more strongly the more efficient use of this supervisory branch for the sake of the needs of the complex tasks of plan implementation. Simplifying data and eliminating superfluous facts and figures are correct ways of improving and assisting management, but must not be understood in a one-sided fashion; matters should not be kept in the dark, even on rare occasions. The better planning, statistical, and financial bodies understand this, the more seriously will working people devote themselves to supplying data. The Ninth AWP Congress here required the ministries and the Information Technology Network, with all the modern equipment at its disposal, to be included in this task. The task is therefore a specific one, but enforcing it involves putting these resources to the service of the management of the economy more speedily, linking more organically the tasks prescribed by the plan to a more systematic, faster, and precise supervision of the implementation of these tasks, and abandoning old-fashioned methods. Departments in the ministries and other central bodies should lead this movement.

AWP Paper Criticizes 'Rote Learning'

AU231708 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Nov 87 p 2-3

[Article by Professor Hamit Beqja: "A Broad View of Learning, Thinking, and Creative Activity"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] From our present viewpoint of this problem, the fundamental and as yet unremedied defect in schools remains passive and mechanical learning. We might call it rote learning. Memory, even the mechanical sort, is vital in all kinds of work, and especially in studying. Even learning by heart is necessary. But this is only the start of a rich and varied mental life, and the predominance of rote learning confines thinking to a babyish and primitive level. It petrifies and standardizes thought, encouraging pedantry, dogmatism, and even conformism. It leads to low expectations and superficiality. It leaves no room for a conscious personal standpoint, for persuasion through proof, for discussion and the clash of opinion, and least of all for the conflict which learning the truth requires.

We cannot fail to admit that rote learning is still present in our schools on a massive scale. It is not merely a question of the 8-grade secondary schools. It is present at the highest levels of education. It is now posing acute and significant problems in colleges especially, subverting these colleges' purpose. It is even mechanically transplanted into university education. It is obvious that the pupils and students who complete school are marked by the "fruits" of this kind of study, at least for a time, in their practical lives and at work. They may only start to think and work "with their own heads" relatively late. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, newspapers and magazines, books (and not only school textbooks), the radio, and television also nourish not merely passive and mechanical study, but the same kind of thinking, not to mention the same tendency in the mass activity of cultural institutions, and in the broadly educational work of social organizations in this field. Having been cultivated in childhood and at school, the disease of standardized, uncreative learning and thinking continues into adult life. Now it even sometimes assumes the most fossilized and conservative character.

Why? There is still plenty of formalism and over-generality in all these activities at all levels. Familiar and even over-familiar truths are repeated, all pudding with no plums, with stale phrases, and propagandistic and journalistic slogans, in the bad sense these words have assumed, and even with banal axioms. Our cultural and propaganda front is combating these defects and has achieved successes. But these failings crop up again, in all their undaunted archaic and primitive character. And the weaknesses of rote learning at school which we discussed encourage them. This is the field where they could be combated faster, more intensively, and more successfully; it is extremely serious when a pupil who has passively regurgitated his lesson at school hears similar talk at a Marxist-Leninist study circle, and even at a working meeting. Similarly it can give him no satisfaction to read an article with scientific and propaganda pretensions, which should impress him with something new and "outstanding," but which nowhere shows the personal viewpoints of the author. It is still more serious when an intellectual or specialist speaks in this standardized fashion face-to-face with the viewer on the television screen.

People today, and not only adults but children and young people perhaps even more, are in constant contact with the many products of all these cultural media. This is especially true of the television and radio, and to an extent of books. The failings we have discussed, seen in connection with those of schools, are therefore of significant importance. This is why the party, in assessing previous achievements in cultural and propaganda work, strongly emphasizes the need to further revolutionize this field, to increase its level of productivity, and enrich its content and form. In a word, the party emphasizes the more professional use of all our culture and propaganda arsenal to cultivate active and creative styles of thought. [passage omitted]

Police Detain Charter 77 Dissidents in Prague

AU231610 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Prague, Nov 23 (AFP)—Czechoslovak police broke into the Prague apartment of the Charter 77 dissident group's spokeswoman late Sunday and detained 15 militants, dissident sources said here Monday.

Police burst into the apartment of Libuse Silhanova, where about 25 militants were meeting to plan a protest march in central Prague to mark International Human Rights Day on December 10, Charter 77 and another dissident group, VONS, said.

In questioning at the local police station, 15 militants were told that "legal procedures" would be opened against them if they participated in the march, the groups said.

They were released after being held for several hours.

In Frankfurt, the human rights group IGFM said that several of the detainees reported having been beaten while in custody.

The IGFM said the Czechoslovak Government had recently ordered a clampdown on dissident groups before December 10.

Further on Indra Visit to India

Holds Talks With Officials

LD232146 Prague CTK in English 1542 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi Nov 23 (CTK correspondent)—An official delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, which arrived here yesterday opened talks with Indian officials today.

The delegation met in turn with Speaker of the House of the People Balram Jhakhar, Chairman of the Council of States (upper chamber) and vice-president Shankar Dayal Sharma and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Har Kishan Lal Bhagat, and watched part of a session of both houses of the Indian parliament.

Later today, Alois Indra and other members of the delegation met with Indian deputies who asked about the foreign and domestic policies of Czechoslovakia and life in the country. They were particularly interested in the organization of farm production, the living standard, ways of securing full employment and care of the living environment. They exchanged views on the main international issues.

The talks between the Czechoslovak delegation and the three Indian officials confirmed the two sides have identical or close views on the questions discussed. Both sides welcomed the opportunity for a significant turn in international development offered by the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit and the accords to be concluded at the meeting.

Minister Bhagat said India's friendship with the socialist countries had stood the test of time and further cooperation was essential in the interest of peace, disarmament and a happy future of mankind. He emphasized that friendship between Czechoslovakia and India is a friendship between the governments as well as nations of the two countries.

Alois Indra described the current visit to India as a mission of friendship and peace fully sitting into the general context of relations between the two states. Explaining the principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, he stressed its objectives were peace and a just economic order in the world.

They also discussed Czechoslovak-Indian economic cooperation which, they agreed, should be given new forms corresponding with the two countries' interests and the degree of their economic development.

Gives Dinner Speech

LD232154 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi Nov 23 (CTK correspondent)—The nations of Czechoslovakia and India are linked by the efforts for peace and international security. At present these efforts are especially significant.

This point was stressed by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra at a dinner given today by Speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament Balram Jhakhar in honour of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation.

The two countries actively work to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and reach concrete results in disarmament. They strive for peaceful cooperation between states regardless of their different social systems. These targets are pursued by the peace and disarmament program of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Alois Indra said.

He pointed out that Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the active peace policy of India as an important contribution to the world-wide efforts for lasting peace, the liquidation of armament and averting of the militarization of outer space, and appreciates India's activity in the Non-Aligned Movement and the "Delhi Six."

Balram Jhakhar emphasized that the two countries are of the same opinion that relations between states must be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation, equality and mutual advantageousness. The similairity of the two countries' approaches to many world problems brought them nearer to each other. They

closely cooperate in the United Nations and other international forums to the benefit of world peace and stability, understanding and cooperation.

An extensive and fruitful exchange of views between the delegations showed remarkable identity in opinions of Czechoslovakia and India on many questions.

CPCZ Presidium Discusses GOSR Celebrations

LD191346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session today a report on the participation of the Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. It praised highly the international significance of these celebrations, which markedly documented the historical successes of the USSR, its great authority in the world, and its role in the struggle for peace and progress. The address by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the festive session which marked the new anniversary, which deeply analyzes the historical experiences of the 70 years of socialist construction in the USSR and illuminates the guideline for Soviet Communists on speeding up the development and revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of Soviet society, met with a great response on the part of the Czechoslovak public. Its contents significantly enrich the theory and practice of building socialism. It also inspires the Czechoslovak Communists toward seeking new, more efficient paths of socialism development.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged the information on the meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. During the conversation between the two representatives, mutual trust and internationalist solidarity between the CPCZ and the CPSU were confirmed yet again. Just as were their complete identity of views on the development of prospects for Czechoslovak-Soviet contacts and on the tasks which are now being tackled by the two countries in the new state of development. The progress of the two fraternal parties in implementing the deep democratization of society and economic reform create favorable prerequisites for the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres. In this connection, the presidium stressed the significance of purposeful implementation of the agreements adopted during this year's visit by Mikhail Gorbachev in Czechoslovakia.

The Presidium discussed the results of the meeting with representatives of 178 communist, workers' revolutionary democratic, socialist, and social democratic parties and movements which took part in celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. It stressed the significance of these meetings during which broad democratic exchange of view took place about the solution of the most pressing problems of the current world. The Moscow meeting provided a significant impetus toward further international dialogue in the struggle against the threat of war, for disarmament and the peaceful future of mankind, for the free development and honorable life of peoples, for peace and progress. The Presidium acknowledged the activities of the Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, at the celebrations of the Great October Socialsit Revolution in Moscow, at the meetings and during the talks which took place during the celebrations.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged the report by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, on the course and results of his working visit in the USSR, on the conclusions of the talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It approved the activities of the federal premier at these talks and tasked the appropriate organs with ensuring the full and early implementation of the conclusions of the two sets of talks.

The Presidium also acknowledged the results of the ordinary session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee, as well as the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, and Comrade Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak representatives. It identified fully with the support voiced at this session for the progress made by the USSR in the talks with the United States on doing away [word indistinct] nuclear missiles. It expressed the hope that signing the appropriate agreement will pave the way toward further reductions of nuclear and other arms of mass destruction. It stressed the determination of the CSSR to use its initiative and active participation in the joint effort of the countries of the socialist community to create a comprehensive system of international security.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed issues concerning the advancement of the national economy and the restructuring of the economic mechanism. It acknowledged the report on the opening of the days of the RSFSR in Czechoslovakia in which an official delegation, led by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers also participated. It praised the results of the talks between Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak representatives and its contribution to the development of contacts between the CSSR and the USSR. It emphasized the importance of cultural and other actions, that are being organized on this occasion, to gain deeper knowledge of the current life of the Soviet people and to reinforce Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

It also discussed the results of the visit of a party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, led by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, in Czechoslovakia. It praised the activities of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, in the talks with the Ethiopian delegation to reinforcing solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries and fraternal parties. It emphasized the full support of Czechoslovakia for the struggle of the Ethiopian people to strengthen their independence and build a new and socially just society.

The Presidium further acknowledged the report on the talks conducted by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the Hungarian People's Republic and on the results of the visit by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, in the Mongolian People's Republic.

1988 Federal Budget Discussed

AU231746 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Chapters of State Budget Discussed"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—A joint meeting of the Plan and Budget Committee and the Constitutional-Legal Committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly was held in Prague on Friday [20 November].

On the agenda were the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation, the sum total of the state budgets for 1988, and the government draft law on the Czechoslovak Federation's state budget for 1988. The draft state budget envisages increasing total profits by 10 percent. The turnover tax will be reduced by Kcs1.6 billion. It is envisaged that inventories, following this year's kcs18 billion increase, will drop Kcs25 billion. The expenditure for social security will increase 2 percent, for education 4 percent, for health care 5.4 percent, and for culture 3 percent. The expenditure for housing construction and overhead costs will drop 2.1 percent as the result of the greater proportion of cooperative apartments. The monetary incomes of the population will rise by kcs12.9 billion, that is, 2.9 percent.

Deputies expressed appreciation for the tightening of noninvestment subsidies and noted that the reason for the growth of inventories is the existing economic mechanism. In the discussion there was voiced, among other things, a proposal to expand the powers of enterprises involved in the economic experiment when it comes to making use of profits, especially by abolishing restrictions in capital construction. No less interesting was the proposal to abolish subsidies for some products, the higher consumption of which is not in society's interest, such as, semifinished cigarettes [dutinky] and nonstandard metal windows.

The committees recommended the Federal Assembly approve the 1988 state budget. [passage omitted]

More on Liberalization of Foreign Travel

AU241146 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 17 Nov 87 p 2

[Interview with Engineer Jiri Vetrovsky, candidate of sciences, director of the CEMA and External Economic Relations section at the Federal Ministry of Finance, by Michal Kuzmiak: "World Travel"; place and date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Kuzmiak] Who from abroad can transfer foreign currency funds to the Czechoslovak bank for a Czechoslovak citizen for the purpose of travel to nonsocialist countries or Yugoslavia?

[Vetrovsky] Foreigners from hard currency countries, that is, foreign nationals who avail themselves of convertible currency, as well as Czechoslovak citizens working in foreign countries where they avail themselves of convertible currency. CSSR citizens possessing a foreign currency account in the CSSR on the basis of a permit of the Property and Foreign Currency Matters Administration (there are 4,700 such citizens in the CSSR at present) may travel themselves but they may not deposit foreign currency for other CSSR citizens.

[Kuzmiak] A CSSR citizen can thus possess a foreign currency account?

[Vetrovsky] Yes; for the time being he requires a permit of the aforesaid Property and Foreign Currency Matters Administration. However, supreme Czechoslovak agencies are currently discussing a new codification, which provides for considerable liberalization in this area...

[Kuzmiak] What fees will be deducted from the foreign currency deposited for, or transferred to, a Czechoslovak citizen for the purpose of foreign travel?

[Vetrovsky] All foreign currency deposited for this purpose is exempt from notarial gift fees. The Czechoslovak foreign currency bank will merely deduct 3 per mille from the amount which the CSSR citizen enters prior to departure in the Customs and Foreign Currency Declaration. Moreover, the CSSR citizen will pay a handling fee of Kcs20 for the issuance of a note for the passport and visa office certifying that foreign currency for the purpose of foreign travel has been deposited in his name.

[Kuzmiak] Does this new legal arrangement affect in any way the existing practice of Czechoslovak State Bank's foreign currency allocations?

[Vetrovsky] No. Furthermore, the 1988 quota to be distributed among CSSR citizens in the form of foreign currency allocations will be higher than this year's quota.

[Kuzmiak] In the event that Yugoslav dinars are deposited with the Czechoslovak foreign currency bank for a CSSR citizen, can this citizen also visit nonsocialist countries on his way there (transit via Austria, for example)?

[Vetrovsky] From the currency viewpoint, there are no objections to such transit. Instead of the deposited dinars, the Czechoslovak foreign currency bank can, in fact, give the CSSR citizen convertible currency. However, this does not apply to transferred dinars because payment relations between the CSSR and the SFRY are settled in clearing dollars, on the basis of which it is possible to travel only to the SFRY!

[Kuzmiak] The rumor mill has it that as of January 1988 a foreign currency allocation will be required for travel to Hungary...

[Vetrovsky] No. But it is true that we have a strained trade balance with the Hungarian People's Republic, which makes it necessary to regulate travel by CSSR citizens to that country. CSSR citizens will be permitted to make two trips to the Hungarian People's Republic next year, for each of which the Czechoslovak State Bank will allocate a sum of 800 forints, irrespective of the length of stay. This allocation may be raised for the high season, similarly as happened this year.

Regional Daily Carries Biography of Gajdosik

WA241656 Banska Bystrica SMER in Slovak 3 Nov 87 P 1

[Biography of Jan Gajdosik, leading secretary of CPSL]

[Text] Comrade Jan Gajdosik was born on 24 June, 1943 in a communist-worker family. The working class ambiance in which he grew up shaped his attitudes and his correct class positions. In 1960, after completing his study at a technical school, he started working as a laborer in the Sandrik Horusa-Hamre enterprise. While working at that job, he completed his high school education. After graduation, he was selected for study at the Slovak Technical College in Bratislava. After he successfully completed college, he returned to the Sandrik enterprise. For a short time he worked there in R&D, then as chief of the R & D department, and as assistant to the enterprise manager. In 1975 he became active in the party apparatus, and worked as instructor of the CPSL regional committee for party work in industry. He completed his political education by undergoing postgraduate studies at the CPCZ Central Committee Political College. In 1976 he was elected secretary of the CPSL okres committee in Ziar nad Hronom. Since 1984 he has held the position of leading secretary of the CPSL okres committee in Martin.

Comrade Gajdosik has had ample experience in party political work. He was active in a youth organization, for some years he held the position of chief of the okres committee of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, and is a deputy of the Slovak National Council. In 1981 he was awarded the post-graduate degree of Candidate of Sciences. In his party work to date, he has demonstrated good organizational ability. His approach to people, his character and his moral values have endowed him with natural authority and trustworthiness.

Further Reportage on Visit by PCP's Cunhal

Honecker Dinner Speech

LD232342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN)—The text of Erich Honecker's address at the dinner given in honor of PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal is as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to welcome you, dear Comrade Cunhal, in our republic once again. Our meetings, which have already become a firm tradition, reflect the close military alliance between the SED and the PCP, which is characterized by trust, mutual respect and fraternal cooperation.

Our party and the workers of the GDR follow with respect and solidarity the efforts of the Portuguese Communists to defend and consolidate the democratic order created by the April revolution. Through its consistent work for the vital interests of the people, your party, dear Portuguese comrades, has earned great respect far beyond the borders of your country.

Our extensive exchange of views today confirms once again that the SED and the PCP are guided in the assessment of the world situation by the same coordinates, and fully agree on the consequences of this. We both are of the view that the main issue is that of preventing a nuclear inferno and securing mankind's survival. Never before has the danger of our planet being extinguished in the fire of war been as great as today. However, never before have there been such opportunites to permanently safeguard peace.

During our last meeting in Berlin, in 1985, we expressed the hope that the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States, which began then, would launch a development that would make it possible to eliminate all nuclear weapons on earth. Today we are on the eve of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Washington, where an agreement on the double-zero option for nuclear medium-range missiles will be concluded, and negotiations on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons and the strengthening of the ABM treaty will be continued. This first genuine step of nuclear disarmament is an encouragement for all peace forces.

We see that the peace program of socialism is bearing fruit. Through the steadfast, resourceful policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, through the commitment of the worldwide peace movement, and as a result of the realism by politicians of the West a stop has been put to the exacerbation of the international situation. The door to still more far-reaching disarmament agreements can be pushed open. We are in favor of moving, according to the principle of equality and equal security, from zero option to zero option. This would make peace more stable and the slogan "disarmament for development" would be given a real chance. Immense resources could be provided for solving the urgent problems of mankind.

At the same time, dear comrades, we do not lose sight of the fact that the most aggressive forces of imperialism have by no means abandoned their striving for military superiority and global hegemony. Regional conflicts are being fanned, peoples fighting for national liberation and social progress are economically throttled or held down by force of arms.

Our parties will continue to assess the international situation in a sober and realistic manner. The clash between socialism and capitalism is an objective fact and an inherent law of the present time. In the nuclear space age, contentious international questions must however be solved through compromise and reconciliation without military means. Peaceful coexistence has become the universal need. In order to safeguard peace, all the political and social forces who sincerely want peace must cooperate beyond class barriers and different, even opposing, political and ideological views

The extent to which this insight has already gained worldwide currency is shown by the recent Moscow meeting of 178 parties and movements. This forum was an impressive reflection of a world which has changed since the victory of the October revolution. At the same time it documented the broadening of the coalition of reason and realism, the new hitherto unknown opportunities for a productive dialogue involving all currents of the workers' movement, all progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces.

In view of their responsibility to do everything to ensure that war never again breaks out from German soil, our party and our government accord particular importance to a dialogue which safeguards peace in the center of Europe. It is our aim, with our own disarmament initiatives at the highly sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to achieve a return to detente, to promote confidence, and to replace confrontation with cooperation. The support of the Portuguese comrades and all our friends in the world for this policy is greatly appreciated by us. The results of my visit to the FRG, particularly the agreement that both German states have to work actively for the elimination of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons and armaments, for peaceful coexistence in Europe, reaffirm our resolve to continue this course.

Stronger socialism means a safer peace. This slogan is more than ever true. In accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress we are steering a consistent course of political stability, dynamic economic growth, the unity of economic and social policy , full employment, and the further development of socialist democracy. The focus is on combining the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the gains of the

scientific-technological revolution. This has a far-reaching influence on all fields of the life of society. Thus socialism is continuously faced with new problems and challenges and simultaneously proves its capacity to do justice to the demands of the time in the interest of people.

We are comprehensively strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The efforts of the Soviet people in the further restructuring of their country have our full support. We preserve our friendship with the Soviet Union as one of our most valuable gains and as the most important foundation for present and future success.

At the conclusion of our fruitful exchange of views I want to assure you once more of our fraternal solidarity. We fully share your optimism that the PCP will always do justice to the confidence the Portuguese working people place in it. We will always stand at your side in the complex struggle of your party.

Let us lift our glasses and drink to

—The health and well-being of our comrades, Alvaro Cunhal and Albano Nunes, —The unbreakable combat alliance between the SED and the PCP, —The realization of the great tasks of our parties, —To peace for our peoples and the whole world.

Cunhal Proposes Toast

LD240021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN)—PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal proposed the following toast at the banquet given in his honor by Erich Honecker:

The invitation to your country, the talks, and your hospitality are expressions of the fraternal friendship between the PCP and the SED, which in turn shows the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Portugal and of the GDR in an impressive manner. Allow me at the beginning to convey my warmest greetings to you, my thanks for your support and solidarity, and allow me to express the PCP's reliable solidarity with and its warmest congratulations to the SED and the people of the GDR for the extraordinary successes you have achieved in the construction of socialism.

The consruction of socialism serves, above all, the nations which have constructed it—in this case the people of the GDR. But it also serves to benefit other nations because the victorious construction of socialism is a contribution of the first rank to the struggle of nations throughout the world. As far as all of us and our struggle are concerned, success in the construction of socialism has always been an important factor in convincing wide circles among the Portuguese people that the prospects of their struggle today are a socialist Portugal tomororw. We agree with you that the epoch in which we are living, in which we work and struggle, is a new epoch in the history of mankind, which is characterized by a revolutionary process in which the nations and working people liberate themselves from exploitation and social and national suppression.

On the basis of the October revolution, the 70th anniversary of which we recently celebrated, human beings have embarked on the boldest and most demanding and therefore also the most complex social labor ever in their history; the construction of a society without exploiters and exploited, a society in which the economy, culture and politics serve the people wholly and completely, in which political power belongs to the people, and in which the people decide their own fate. The process of constructing the new society is different in each country, according with the concrete conditions which exist. The speed is different, the solutions are different, the failures are different, but the progress in the construction of socialism can be seen from the degree to which these highest aims have been realized . The one certain thing is that this process of liberation is global. But the process is unique to each country and develops with its own characteristics. Socialist society is developing in many countries with important common characteristics, characteristics which show it to be socialist, but taking differing courses and differing solutions in the numerous areas of our life.

It has already become commonplace to say that revolutions cannot be copied, that there are no models or recipes for revolutions, and that the construction of the new society, the socialist society, takes a varying course under such varying conditions; that it requires individual creative solutions in accordance with international experience which accord with the concrete existing conditions and which involves correcting, altering and changing the course as soon as circumstances require this. This explains the deep interest with which the PCP is watching the development of socialism in the GDR and the other socialist countries. This also explains the deep interest with which the PCP is watching the creative policy of restructuring which is being realized in the Soviet Union on the basis of the historical achievements which have been reached in the 70 years of Soviet power.

The speeding up of socioeconomic developments with regard to the gains of the scientific-technological revolution, improving the living conditions of the people as quickly as possible, deepening democracy in party life, in the state and in society, making up lost time, correcting failings and mistakes are not a retreat in our view, but the renewed march forward of socialism, as has indeed been made clear by the Soviet representatives. This way of understanding the world in which we live is a fundamental basis for determining the aims of communists and for determining the perspectives of development both on a global level and as far as each individual country is concerned.

The defenders of imperialism and the reactionary forces are putting it about that socialism has failed, that capitalism is showing today that it is able to safeguard development and a high standard of living. They claim that the communist movement is in an unstoppable process of decline.

The reality of developments in the world in the past decades, new victorious socialist revolutions, the breakup of the colonial system, the power of revolutionary movements, the movement toward national liberation disprove these claims with all clarity.

One characteristic and determining feature of the age in which we live is the construction of the new society in one part of the world and the struggle of working people and nations for their liberation from exploitation and capitalist suppression in another. That is also the situation in Portugal, which suffered under a fascist dictatorship for 48 years. Many of our friends doubted that the Portuguese people would be able to achieve such an aim through their own struggle. They even thought that it would only be possible to seek a political solution in Portugal after the fall of the Franco dictatorship. But the Portuguese people fought bravely for their freedom and gained it finally in April 1974.

The Portuguese revolution of 1974-75 has again shown the mighty revolutionary potential which exists in nations. That revolution caused the fall of the fascist dictatorship. Political freedom was won, an end was put to colonial wars, and the right of the peoples in the Portuguese colonies to immediate and complete independence was recognized. The nationalization of the most important sectors of the economy, and agricultural reform, removed the monopolies and the ownership of large areas of land. Fundamental rights for the workers were won. Local organs of power with the character of local people's representative bodies were created. On the basis of this and other gains a democratic and progressive order was finally created and anchored in the Constitution of the republic, which is not equalled anywhere else in capitalist Europe. From 1976 onward right-wing forces, in alliance with the Socialist Party, started up a counterrevolutionary process with the strategic aim of restoring monopoly capitalism.

In the past 11 years one government after the other has violently attacked the democratic gains of our people and inflicted severe blows on them. Portugal's integration into the EC is not only a catastrophe for the Portuguese economy and a serious restriction of our national independence, but simultaneously serves as an excuse to destroy the gains of April. But the workers' and popular movement has resisted and continues to resist. It has defended every inch and continues to defend it, and as a result the fundamental sectors remain nationalized, and there are still 350 collective production units and cooperatives within the framework of agricultural reform. Working people, who have a powerful trade union movement at their disposal, maintain many of their rights. Democratic local power still exists in dozens of towns where the communists are responsible for local administration.

That is why rightwing forces in the government, having won the majority of seats in the republic's assembly, and being able to count on the express support of the Socialist Party, are not only preparing new offensives which violate the Constitution and are illegal, but they are also preparing a subversive revision of the constitution itself in order thus to be able to destroy the democracy which emerged from the April revolution. But our Party is continuing the struggle together with working people, with the masses, with all true democrats, even if we are faced with the greatest dangers. We are fighting with optimism so that reaction will finally be beaten and Portuguese democracy preserved, strengthened and developed further, because we believe in our people and a large part of the people believe in us. Our struggle is part of the revolutionary global process, just like the struggle of other nations. But mankind faces a new situation—the danger of a nuclear war poses the question of the survival of mankind.

The danger is posed by the destructive power of the weapons and by the existence of imperialism, which will not give up its plans to turn back the wheel of history. In view of the nuclear threat to all peoples and countries the whole of mankind is interested today in the struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno, in the struggle against the arms race, in the struggle to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons, for the political solution of conflicts, for peaceful coexistence, for a system of international security, because the struggle against militarism and war has been the aim of all democratic and progressive forces for over half a century. No effort must be spared in transcending political and social borders with such concrete aims in such a struggle. The proposals and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union are in accordance with the vital interests of all nations, and therefore have to be supported like the initiatives of the GDR and the other socialist countries.

The agreement on medium-range missiles which we hope will be concluded at the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan does not remove the dangers permanently and completely, but it is a victory of a policy of peace over a policy of war, and an exceedingly important step toward detente in international relations and toward the continuation, strengthening and intensification of the struggle for peace with new incentive and double optimism. The struggle for peace is part of the struggle for liberation of nations, the struggle for the construction of the new society.

Permit us, therefore, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, to lift our glass to renewed success in the construction of socialism, —to renewed success in the liberation struggle of nations, —to renewed success in the struggle for peace, which is the joint cause of all mankind, —also to

the unity of the international communist movement, —to the cooperation and the joint action of all anti-imperialist forces, all forces of democracy, of national independence and of peace, —to the friendship and cooperation between the PCP and the SED, between the Portuguese people and the people of the GDR, between Portugal and the GDR, —and also to the health, the successful work and the personal happiness of Comrade Erich Honecker and all comrades who are present here.

Further on Dinner

LD232323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council gave a banquet in Berlin today in honor of Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo [name indistinct] Harry Tisch and Inge Lange, as well as further members of the SED Central Committee responded to the invitation to the Unter den Linden palace.

The guests included Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the PCP Central Committee.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal paid tribute to the good level of relations between both parties in toasts at the start of the banquet. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks with Honecker

LD240040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin 23 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, today received Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. During their talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, there was an extensive exchange of information and views on the policies of the two parties and topical world issues.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal said that the international situation continues to be complicated, but that real chances also exist for mankind to end the arms race and achieve a change to disarmament and detente. The SED and the PCP intend to continue to work with all their strength for this great goal.

The two general secretaries stressed that socialism's peace offensive was having a far-reaching influence worldwide. It is nothing short of symbolic that in the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary year, in which we are celebrating the victories achieved by the workers and peoples in 7 decades, the possibility exists of taking a first, important step toward nuclear disarmament. The SED and the PCP, it was stressed, welcome the agreed summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, at which it is intended to sign an accord on the double-zero option for nuclear medium-range missiles. They regard this accord as a great encouragement to all forces interested in peace.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal agreed that the struggle for the elimination of all nuclear weapons must be energetically continued. Here above all it is a matter of accords on a radical reduction of the strategic offensive weapons, a ban on nuclear weapons tests and a ban on chemical weapons. The preservation of the ABM Treaty is the basic condition for preventing the militarization of space.

It was stressed that it is the common view of the SED and the PCP that, faced with the continued striving by the most aggressive circles of imperialism for military supremacy, a prolonged, hard struggle is necessary for the lasting safeguarding of peace. Therefore, the word-wide struggle of the peoples for peace and disarmament and the collaboration of all forces of peace are of increasing importance. The realization is growing that in the nuclear space age, international disputes can and must be resolved by political means and with respect for the right to self-determination of the peoples. This also applies to the regional conflicts in Central America, in the Persian Gulf and in southern Africa, which pose serious dangers to world peace.

The general secretaries of the SED and the PCP stated that the struggle for social progress and peace called for new thoughts on how the communist movement can be strengthened and its cooperation deepened to meet present conditions. They expressed their high regard for the recent Moscow meeting of parties and movements. They reaffirmed their parties active solidarity with all peoples fighting for freedom, democracy, national independence and social progress, and against imperialist aggression, fascism, racism and apartheid.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal stressed that the ideas of socialism and of social and national liberation are increasingly the goal of the struggle of the popular masses. Of historical significance for the struggle of all working people and all progressive forces, and also for the peaceful competition with capitalism are the varied and creative activities the socialist states are undertaking under the concrete conditions of their countries for the full utilization of the advantages and driving forces of socialism.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee explained the manifold initiatives with which the GDR is contributing to detente and to peaceful cooperation in Europe. He spoke in detail about how, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the policy is being consistently implemented in the GDR for the well-being of the people. Always attentive to the new demands and possibilities of our time, the stable and

dynamic growth of the national economy is being continued on the basis of the mastery of the scientific-technical revolution and standards of living are also rising alongside productivity and efficiency. The firm relationship of trust between the party and the people and the broad development of socialist democracy are decisive for the good balance sheet.

Alvaro Cunhal spoke about the political and socioeconomic situation in Portugal, about new dangers which threaten democracy and about the PCP's activities for the mobilization of the working people and for the cooperation of the democratic forces for preservation of the revolutionary achievements and the democratic order of which they are a part. He praised the successes achieved by the GDR in the shaping of the developed socialist society, which represent an important stimulus for the Portuguese workers. The PCP also highly appreciates the GDR's active policy of dialogue and its constructive disarmament initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a nuclear weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the SED's firm solidarity with the PCP's unwavering struggle for the vital interests, liberties and rights of the working class and all working people of Portugal.

The partners in the talk spoke in favor of the development of friendly relations between the two peoples and for mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Portugal in the interests of peaceful coexistence in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal expressed their satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the SED and the PCP and agreed on measures for their further development.

Taking part in the talk were Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the PCP.

Commentary on U.S.-Soviet Agreement
AU240816 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 87 p 2

["He." commentary: "Very Strange Concern"]

[Text] The heads of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, Yuliy Vorontsov and Max Kampelman, met in Geneva. During the several-day long negotiations, which were held in a businesslike way, and—as was reported—resulted in progress, concluding work on the treaty on the total elimination of medium-range missiles and longer-range operational and tactical missiles of both countries was to be completed. This is the treaty, which according to the plans of the USSR and the United States, will be signed at the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Washington. All reasonable people in the world are in favor of this treaty. As is known, the GDR Government has engaged in constructive work for its conclusion. The FRG Government has also made its contribution.

In this connection, one remembers a radio speech by Reagan, in which he assured in October "that concern about unfavorable consequences of the planned elimination of all medium-range nuclear missiles is inappropriate." But such "concern" is continuously being spread by certain forces in the West, although it is both politically and militarily unfounded. Thus, *Newsweek* magazine reminded its readers with a lifted index finger that all past and present NATO commanders in chief "feel extremely uncomfortable when thinking about the U.S.-Soviet agreement." At a congress on defense policy in Munich, some participants called the double-zero option "disarmament at the wrong time and in the wrong scope." To "substantiate" this they dusted off an old argument: The elimination of the medium-range missiles creates a new "threatening situation."

With this, some important "concerned parties" are already known: NATO and FRG military circles. U.S. General Galvin, NATO commander in chief, stated in Brussels: "In particular in view of the planned elimination of medium and short-range weapons within the framework of a double-zero option, an appropriate mixture of nuclear and conventional forces" becomes "necessary," including missiles, planes, and artillery, "which are able to fire nuclear warheads." NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington said that maintaining the capability of deterrence must also apply to nuclear weapons.

Admiral Wellershoff, inspector general of the FRG Bundeswehr, also launched into the "increasing threat from the Warsaw Pact." FRG Defense Minister Woerner has just now derived from this the demand to pass on an additional DM900 million to DM1 billion per year to the Bundeswehr. The list of desired items includes, among others, the "Hunter 90" plane, new frigates, and an entire range of the latest precision ammunition. Woerner said on 1 November: "We cannot fully renounce nuclear weapons."

Thus it is not disarmament but arms buildup. What is the purpose? Exactly that "deterrence," which is also called "flexible reaction," whose purpose (or madness) is the nuclear first strike. Once more Galvin: He wants "to be able to make effective strikes with nuclear weapons from Europe deep into the Warsaw Pact, including Soviet territory."

As one sees, the responsible military men in the West—not to speak of the armament lobby—have considerable difficulties in following their governments' readiness for

disarmament: "Concerned" about their doctrine of aggression and the corresponding plans, they throw a monkey wrench into the politicians' work.

At the international meeting of parties and movements in Moscow, Erich Honecker analyzed this collection of facts: "According to all experience to date, nothing happens automatically in disarmament. We are all called upon to work to push back and overcome the influence of those forces on the states' politics, which count on accelerating the arms race, confrontation, striving for military supremacy, and global hegemony." And he inferred: "The hope of the most aggressive forces to achieve military supremacy is a delusion. They will not dare to take the ultimate risk if the peace forces in all countries prevent the actions of the warmongers in time."

Margot Honecker Receives Soviet Delegation

DW231435 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] In Berlin, Minister for Public Education Margot Honecker received today for friendly talks a delegation of Soviet public education officials led by Deputy Minister Vladimir Shadrikov. During its GDR visit, the delegation held working talks with leading figures of the Ministry for Public Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and visited schools, polytechnical centers, and vocational training facilities.

Further Reportage on Felfe Visit to FRG

Tours Agricultural Factories

LD240209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Munich, 23 Nov (ADN)—Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR Council of State, today visited agricultural machinery and food processing works in Bavaria. Werner Felfe is leading a delegation, which also includes Fritz Dallmann, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association (VDGB), which is on a 5-day visit to the FRG at the invitation of Ignaz Kiechle, FRG federal minister for agriculture, food, and forestry.

The Fendt agricultural machinery factory in Marktoberdorf and the 'champignon' cheese factory near Kemten were visited. Minister Ignaz Kiechle accompanied his guests around the factory, and there was a lively exchange of experience. [passage omitted]

Werner Felfe stressed the great importance of trade between the two German states for their mutual benefit. The good relations must be expanded further for mutual benefit and for the safeguarding of a peaceful future, he said.

Minister Kiechle emphasized that it is necessary to contribute to understanding by expanding relations.

Werner Felfe answered many questions about agriculture, agricultural machinery production, and the foodstuffs industry in the GDR during the tour of the two factories.

The visit to the factory was followed by a further friendly talk between Werner Felfe and Ignaz Kiechle at the latter's house in Kempten.

Holds Talks With FRG's Strauss

LD240216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2118 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Munich, 23 Nov (ADN)—Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received by Bavarian Minister President Franz-Josef Strauss for a talk in Rosenheim on Monday. Werner Felfe conveyed greetings to Franz Josef Strauss from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated by Strauss. The official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG and the talk with Minister President Strauss held in this context had shown, Werner Felfe emphasized, that the will for understanding and cooperation was dominant in spite of differences of opinion on fundamental questions. The GDR will continue this course.

Werner Felfe and Franz-Josef Strauss stressed the great importance of the joint conviction and obligation of both German states to make their contribution so that war as a means of politics between nations is completely banned.

The GDR noted with satisfaction that there had been positive developments recently in the international arena, Werner Felfe emphasized. The GDR welcomes the forthcoming summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the planned agreement on the double-zero option for nuclear medium-range missiles, which it considers the first step for further comprehensive disarmament measures.

It is increasingly understood that given the current state of weapons technology, security and peace can no longer be achieved by adversarial arming by states but only through cooperative agreement. New possibilities for the development of bilateral relations were created following the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG, particularly in trade and economies. The political dialogue and negotiations on specialized questions will also be constructively continued and with results in mind, Werner Felfe stressed.

Both sides agreed that further progress in relations between the GDR and the FRG is possible if it is guided by good will and realism.

The head of the GDR permanent mission to the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, took part in the talk.

Talks With SPD Politicians on Nuclear Energy

AU231503 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [18 November] in Berlin Professor Dr Georg Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, received Dr Volker Hauff [SPD Bundestag group deputy chairman and SPD Presidium member] for a talk on national and international aspects of controlling the use of nuclear energy. Professor Sitzlack explained the system of state control, which has existed in the GDR for several years and serves the protection of man and environment and the safety of the facilities, as well as the prevention of nuclear energy abuse. In this context evaluation criteria were discussed, which are valid for the various forms of energy production and have to be taken into account with regard to the use of nuclear energy and to other energy sources. In addition to the scientific-technological aspects of the protection of man and nature in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the necessity of eliminating nuclear weapons in order to secure peace was especially considered in detail.

Dialogue Between SED, West Berlin SPD

AU240914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [20 November] the dialogue on topical political questions was continued between representatives of the SED Central Committee and leading Berlin (West) SPD functionaries in Berlin (West).

On the part of the SED Professor Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the Central Committee, rector of the Academy for Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Rettner, candidate member of the Central Committee, director of a SED Central Committee department, and director of a department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and on the part of the SPD Walter Momper, chairman of the West Berlin SPD and chairman of the SPD group in the Berlin (West) Chamber of Deputies; Alexander Longolius, vice president of the Berlin (West) Chamber of Deputies; Horst Wagner, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Berlin (West) Chamber of Deputies; as well as the former senators Harry Ristock, member of the SPD Executive Committee; Gerd Loeffler; and Professor Gerhard Heimann participated in the exchange of opinions, which took place in an open, objective, and constructive atmosphere.

The interlocutors agreed on continuing the exchange of opinions on questions of interest for both sides. Moreover, a major delegation of the West Berlin SPD was invited to visit the national memorial of Buchenwald, as well as the memorials of the revolutionary German workers movement in Eisenach, Gotha, and Erfurt.

SPD's Voigt Lectures at Karl-Marx College

DW240945 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Nov 87

[text] Leading SPD politician Karsten Voigt today gave a lecture at the SED Central Committee Karl-Marx Party Advanced School. He dealt extensively with the two parties' document on the dispute of ideologies and common security. Voigt stated that neither the SPD nor the SED rejected their respective positions. However, the most important thing was common security, which could not be had on the basis on increased armament against each other, but had to be achieved jointly.

DPA Report

LD232305 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—SPD Foreign Affairs Spokesman Karsten Voigt today became the first Social-Democrat politician to give a lecture at the SED Party College in East Berlin. According to Voigt there was a discussion after the lecture to some 200 teachers on "Social Democratic and Marxist-Leninist peace policy." In consultation with the SPD leadership he invited the party college director, Kurt Tiedke, to lecture in Bonn.

Voigt pointed out, as emerged from the text of his speech, that "the socialist states existing today" are "capable of peace", but their political goals do not exclude the means of armed force and belligerent actions. The military conflicts between China and Vietnam showed that "peace in contradiction to the ideological claim has not become an international principle in relations between peoples and states with Marxist-Leninist leaderships." He also contradicted the opinion of SED's chief ideologue, Kurt Hager, that the capitalist states' capability for peace is a result of the power of socialism and the military balance achieved by the Soviet Union.

More on Lecture

DW241030 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 24 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by "ZBA":"Karsten Voigt Spoke at SED Party Advanced School"]

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov—For the first time a member of the SPD Executive Board and foreign policy spokesman of the Bundestag Group, Karsten Voigt, spoke on Monday to 200 teachers of the Karl Marx SED Party Advanced School in East Berlin. In a 1-hour lecture, Voigt termed the Marxist idea that Western countries must be made capable of pursuing a peace policy (friedensfaehig) through the policy of socialist states, as recently formulated by SED chief ideologist Kurt Hager,

an "expression of an old way of thinking". In contrast to Hager's statement, the peaceful policy of capitalist countries is not the result of the power of socialism and of the military-strategic balance achieved by the Soviet Union.

Capitalist countries are by nature no more peaceful than those in real existing socialism, said Voigt. However, they need not be aggresive either because of their nature. Capitalism does not require weapons production and wars in order to develop.

In the conflict between might and right, no side in the East-West conflict will be on the power of right as long as military power is considered a significant component of the competition between East and West.

Kurt Nier Receives Lower Saxony Official
AU232014 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [19 November] GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier received Heinrich Juergens, minister for federal and European affairs of Lower Saxony and chairman of the Lower Saxony FDP, in Berlin for a talk. They discussed international developments and GDR-FRG relations. The interlocutors concurrently paid tribute to the importance of the official visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for safeguarding peace in Europe and the improvement of the relations between the two German states. Referring to the fact that border questions are always connected with the safeguarding of peace, Kurt Nier pointed to the need for a mutually acceptable settlement with regard to the Elbe border. The meeting took place in an open-minded and business-like atmosphere.

Kessler Receives Pact Armed Forces Delegation
LD211405 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0759 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Nov (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of National Defense, today received a delegation of the Technical Committee of the Joint Armed Forces, led by Colonel General Pjotr Mamtschur [spelling as received] deputy commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States, at the conclusion of its several-day stay in the GDR.

In the course of a friendly talk in the Defense Ministry, Army General Kessler said the most important concern of the GDR is to strengthen socialism and consolidate peace. True to the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the people of the GDR and its soldiers will continue to make an active contribution to this. In this connection he referred to results and plans in socialist competiton. The efforts of Army personnel are directed at ensuring combat strength and combat readiness at the level necessary for defense. In this way the socialist German state and its armed forces, alongside their class brothers and comrades-in-arms, will continue to work for the secure defense of the socialist community and for peace in Europe, the defense minister stressed.

Colonel General Joachim Golbach, deputy defense minister, took part in the meeting. Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army was present.

Kessler Receives Cuban Army Delegation
AU231703 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [19 November] Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. It is headed by Deputy Defense Minister Brigadier General Irving Ruiz Brito.

Army General Kessler reported on initiatives and results of the National Peoples Army and the GDR border troops in the 1986-87 training year to fulfill the class assignment posed by the 11th SED Congress. Like the GDR's working people, the people's soldiers are accomplishing great achievements every day to strengthen socialism and to safeguard peace.

The defense minister paid tribute to the continuously developing friendly relations between the GDR people and the Republic of Cuba, as well as between their armies.

Brigadier General Ruiz Brito conveyed greetings from Army General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, which were cordially returned by Army General Kessler.

Resolution on Human Rights Presented
AU231845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] New York (ADN)—On Wednesday [18 November] a draft resolution on the inseparability of the economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights of man was put forward by the GDR delegation in the Third Main Committee of the 42d UN General Assembly. As he presented the document, GDR spokesman Dr Rudolf Frambach declared that the states are requested to make sure that all human rights are implemented and protected. In the draft resolution it is stated that all human rights and basic freedoms are inseparable and mutually dependent; the same attention has to be dedicated to them.

Kleiber Receives Mozambican Politician

AU232020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [20 November] Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ana Margarita da Souza, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], for an exchange of opinions on topical international questions and the further shaping of bilateral relations.

Guenther Kleiber explained the policy of the SED and the GDR aimed at consolidating peace and continuing the dialogue with all forces of reason and good will. The guest reported on the efforts of Frelimo and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to revive the economy and defend the revolutionary achievements of the Mozambican people.

Stoph Receives New, Departing Ambassadors

AU191515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [16 November] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Jose Luis Salcedo-Bastardo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela; Simon Raboara Rabe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; and Franz Birrer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation, for their first visits. In addition he also received Augusto Henrique d'Almeida Coelho Lopes, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Portuguese Republic, for his farewell visit.

SED CC Greets Uruguayan SP Congress

AU231657 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 87 pp 1-2

[ND-signed item: "SED Central Committee Greets 39th Congress of the Socialist Party of Uruguay"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 39th Congress of the Socialist Party of Uruguay in Montevideo:

Esteemed Comrades,

The SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial and solidary greetings.

We are following your party's active work in the interest of the working people and for the consolidation of democracy in Uruguay with attention and sympathetic feelings. We appreciate the valuable contribution of the Uruguayan socialists to the Broad Front people's movement, which is developing into an influential social force in your country.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when international development continues to be complicated and contradictory. The danger of a nuclear inferno is still overshadowing the existence of mankind. We welcome all the more the forthcoming signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their medium-range nuclear missiles as a truly historic step toward the start of real disarmament. Now it is necessary to intensify the efforts of all forces of reason and realism in the world in order to push ahead disarmament in all fields and to secure peace on a lasting basis.

We note with satisfaction that our parties have concurrent positions with regard to the basic questions of our time. This forms a tested fundament for deepening our friendly cooperation.

The SED is convinced that your party congress will give important stimuli to the unity of action between socialists, communists, and all democratic forces of your country, in the interest of peace, democracy, and social progress.

We wish your party congress success.

With socialist greetings, SED Central Committee E. Honecker general secretary.

Tisch Addresses Trade Union leaders

DW231430 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Addressing a meeting of trade union commission chairwomen in Kleinmachnow today, FDGB National Executive Council Chairman Harry Tisch discussed the tasks and experiences in implementing the resolutions adopted by the the SED Congress and the 10th FDGB Congress. He stressed that under the workers party's leadership, the trade unions were working with all their might for the productive continuation of the successful course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policies, for a strong socialism, and to safeguard peace. He said that the women commissions' work was an important part of socialist democracy, in particular in the enterprises. For their good work, Harry Tisch conveyed the thanks of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

Sindermann Reviews Peasants' Congress

AU231717 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 87 pp 1-2

[Helmut Wawzyniak report: "Close Cooperation Between Local Elected Assemblies and Enterprises"]

[Excerpt] Delitzsch—On Thursday [19 November] in the Delitzsch town hall, a State Council work group headed by Horst Sindermann, deputy GDR State Council chairman, member of the SED Central Committee

Politburo, and president of the People's Chamber, discussed the experiences and results of the implementation of the decisions of the 13th GDR Peasant's Congress with deputies of local elected assemblies of the kreis. The meeting was attended by Rolf Opitz, chairman of the Leipzig Bezirk Council.

In the discussion Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the exemplary achievements accomplished this year by the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers with the support of all inhabitants in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans. He stressed that it is necessary to make the productivity and efficiency reserves that have been discovered in the comparative performance appraisals economically effective, with the help of the local elected assemblies and their deputies.

LPG's, state farms, and regional enterprises energetically support municipal projects, Horst Sindermann noted, and thus contribute to beautifying the villages, to improving working, living, and housing conditions, and shaping intellectual-cultural life. He suggested the purposeful development of the cooperation between local elected assemblies and enterprises, which is aimed at mutual benefit, and to direct it even more consistently forward fulfilling the plan.

Effective cooperation is carried out when the connection between favorable regional production conditions and a municipal policy with many results, between the citizens' well-being and the readiness for work, is always at the center of attention. Horst Sindermann stressed that the daily assignment of the local elected assemblies and all state organs is to take up the citizen's suggestions, to answer their questions, to recognize problems in time, and to immediately tackle their solution. [passage omitted]

Scientific-Technological Fair Ends in Leipzig

DW231315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] The 30th Tomorrow's Master Workmen Central Fair and the 10th students' and young scientists' show ended in Leipzig today. More than 215,000 visitors learned about scientific-technological solutions in 33 special sectors of the fair. In an initial asessment, FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich said that it was typical of the fair that microelectronics had caught up in all areas. For the first time, the results of training in computer science had been accounted for, he said. The scientific program in the scope of the fair, under which renowned scientists and politicians discussed current scientific and technological problems, was of great importance. During the past 12 days, guests from 20 countries visited the fair. Next year, the Tomorrow's Master Workmen Central Fair will experience international participation.

Commentary on Yeltsin's Replacement

AU231239 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Nov 1987 p 1

[Article by Pal Bokor: "The Practice of Democracy"]

[Text] The international press commented on the replacement of Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, so passionately that one might think that at least the head of state had failed. It is true that whatever happens concerning the mayor of New York or a first secretary in Moscow or Shanghai is regularly considered to be important news. But it is not the case here, because Yeltsin was not a voting member of the Politburo, the supreme body of the Soviet party leadership; that is, his leaving did not change the "power relations." On the other hand, Lev Zaykov, the new Moscow first secretary, is a Politburo member, that is, in his person Moscow has received a more influential and prestigious leader. This does not mean a change in the political or power position either, because Zaykov, like Yeltsin, is also among the frontline fighters for glasnost and restructuring.

Concerning the Yeltsin affair, the most experienced Kremlin observers also emphasize the importance of the personal element. As a reporter of the FRG's DPA news agency directly observes: "Yeltsin's impetuousness and impatience apparently did not mark him out precisely for the post of the first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Committee". It is true that the reporter routinely makes a connection between these events and the presumed intensification of the "power struggle" within the Soviet leadership; but here and now this is nothing more than something politically commonplace that has been chopped around for 70 years and which, in connection with all socialist countries and all personnel changes, is fed to an audience that is hungry for "inside information."

Even if it was at the expense of a compromise, the supreme Soviet leadership in fact repelled an attempt to disrupt its unity with the determination that was required by the situation, that is, the most critical initial stage of the reform period.

Another issue after this decision—which was unanimously accepted by the Moscow CPSU Committee—is the way the struggle itself will develop between those who the believe in the new way of thinking and acting on the one hand, and the consolidated elements of the apparatus on the other hand. How many people will regard the withdrawal of Yeltsin, who has been indiscriminately criticizing everyone, as a justification of their own views that resent any radical change? How many people will say that glasnost is the reason for all failures, because allegedly it magnifies negative phenomena, incites feelings, and supplies fuel for critical attitudes?

For the time being, this is not the question; one can conclude from the statements of Soviet leaders and the Soviet press that the intellectual and political troops of the new thinking, who can feel the sympathy of the entire socialist community, are standing their ground in this struggle, which, according to the leading article in *Pravda* of 14 November, "is going on in order to enable the practice of democracy to affect every sphere of human relations..."

Marjai, USSR's Antonov Open Economic Talks

LD231628 Budapest MTI in English 1207 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 23 (MTI)—The 37th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical and Scientific Cooperation Commission began its work Monday in Budapest. The negotiating delegations are led by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai of Hungary, and Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov of the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen of the commission. The session is to review the state of implementing resolutions approved at the latest meetings between the party leaders and heads of governments of the two countries, and the previous session of the committee, and will also discuss issues related to developing economic cooperation.

Kadar Holds Brussels News Conference

AU201521 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 87 p 3

[MTI report: "Janos Kadar's Press Conference"]

[Text] At the conclusion of his talks in Brussels, MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar gave a press conference on 17 November. He opened the press conference by reading a short statement and presenting Hungary in a few words to the representatives of the international press, who, as he said, "play an important role in promoting closeness and cooperation between peoples."

Hungary Is an Open Country [subhead]

"Hungary"—Janos Kadar said—"is a small country as regards both its territory and its population, and is committed to the construction of socialism as both a Warsaw Pact and a CEMA member. One important circumstance is that a considerable proportion of Hungary's national income, some 50 percent, derives from foreign trade, and about half of this is carried out on non-socialist markets. It follows from this, and this is also according to our policy, that Hungary is an open country.

"Maintaining the norms of international relations, we are striving for broad cooperation—including political, economic, and cultural relations, as well as tourism and personal contacts—with every country that shows readiness for this. Difficult tasks are now waiting to be solved in Hungary, and we are speaking about this openly. We have to provide answers and solutions to economic

issues that affect our entire society and the entire population of our country. Our task is to create—by taking into consideration the basic humanistic principles of our socialist society—the conditions for rational economic activity. We have already done a lot to achieve this, but we still have a lot to do. We are striving to democratize society and continue the reforms.

"It is our evaluation and also my conviction that there are promising signs in the international situation today. The most outstanding among these signs is the Soviet-U.S. summit scheduled for 7 December, and the declared intention to agree on the elimination of certain missile weapons. If this is realized, it will be proof of both sides' high sense of reality, a step with which they will serve the interests of all peoples. It is a good thing that the Helsinki process is continuing. The fact that the Warsaw Pact and NATO representatives got together in Vienna to prepare the negotiations on issues affecting the two alliance systems is also a promising development.

"We Hungarians, our party, government, and our public opinion, support without reservations the changes under way in the Soviet Union, the restructuring process. We consider these efforts to be similar to ours. I recently visited Beijing, where I had very sincere talks in a good atmosphere with the Chinese leaders, whom I had met before. Showing evidence of a great sense of reality, they also confirmed that they wished to achieve both their immediate and their long-term goals by means of socialist construction.

"I would like to say a few words about my visit to Belgium. Adequate and multifaceted relations that cover all possible areas of cooperation have been in existence between Hungary and Belgium for many years. Many things help these relations. The endowments and size of the two countries are similar to some extent, but close to 70 percent of Belgium's national income comes from the international exchange of goods."

Genuine Talks Held in a Very Good Atmosphere [subhead]

"Therefore, the two countries are interested in joining the international division of labor to the greatest possible degree.

"Instead of closing up, Hungary wants to contribute to solving its problems by extending and developing its international cooperation. Therefore, I gladly accepted the invitation to visit Belgium extended by the king of Belgium and the prime minister. We first held genuine talks with our hosts, and with the heads of the senate, of various parties, and with representatives of business circles.

"Thank you very much for the invitation, for the cordial hospitality, and for the genuine talks held in a very good atmosphere. And we also thank you for the fact that, like us, you also have the desire to further develop multilateral cooperation. Concerning international issues, both countries are interested in creating a more relaxed and peaceful world. Both Hungary and Belgium are small countries, but we have a common desire in contributing to the improvement of relations in Europe in accordance with our possibilities.

"I am satisfied with the results of the work done here. I am convinced that these talks will be followed by action, that Hungarian-Belgian cooperation will expand, and that we will take a stand in the international arena, either separately or jointly, for detente and in the interest of a firmer and more lasting peace. I wish the best to all the people of Belgium, first of all success in their work, and joy in the fruits of their work in peace.

"In the course of my visit I had the opportunity to hold talks with the president of the EEC and its members that are responsible for foreign relations. In recent years intensive negotiations have been under way between representatives of Hungary and the Common Market in order to come to an agreement. There are several issues still waiting to be solved: Hungary is a member of GATT, therefore, member countries of the Common Market should also ensure the most favored nation clause in the trade carried out with Hungary. However, we are not granted this clause, on the contrary, in different ways the member states also impose separate taxes and quantitative restrictions on our exports. We would like to reach an agreement on these issues with the Common Market in the foreseeable future and, on the basis of my current talks, I think this is possible. All this affects Hungarian-Belgian economic relations to the extent that Belgium is also a Common Market member."

The Essence of the Reform Process [subhead]

At the press conference, Janos Kadar answered a question on how the Hungarian reform process can fit together with the communist system.

"Hungary," Kadar said, "is often called a communist country. I would like to point out that, unfortunately, Hungary is not yet a communist country; I wish it would become one, and I say that as a communist. A socialist society is now being built in Hungary. In the socialist society there is also money and production of goods. The production of goods has its own rules that are valid in every social system. We realized some time ago that where there is production of goods, there is also a market. And it is impossible to disregard market laws, and one can work only with realistic prices.

"Therefore, we have switched over, for example, to producer prices that adjust to world market prices. If in a capitalist country enterprises have to operate profitably because otherwise they will lag behind their competitors, then this is all the more so in a socialist society. Our efforts toward reform address this. Among these

efforts, the deepening of democracy has an important role. We want to include as many people as possible in deciding the issues that affect them.

"When we meet with businessmen from another country in connection with international trade, it would be useless to tell them to help us in socialist construction because this is a difficult thing, and they would laugh at us. But if a capitalist enterprise said help us, gentlemen, because we have marketing difficulties', we would also smile. I am saying all this because the matter is clear here—each side's interests are clear here."

On the Talks With the EEC [subhead]

The next journalist referred to a possible agreement with the EEC and to the obstacles that are in the way of such an agreement. His second question referred to the agreement on medium-range missiles and to Hungary's position on this.

"As I have already mentioned, on the basis of my current talks I not only hope but also have confidence that there will be a successful conclusion to the talks with the EEC. I must say, however, that throughout the process of intensive negotiations, our partners often say that they could come to an agreement with us but are afraid of the precedent. It should also be noted that the feeling about the relations is not uniform among all EEC members."

Nuclear Weapons Must Be Eliminated [subhead]

"I would also like to be brief in answering the second question. Of all types of weapons, nuclear weapons should above all be eliminated. The Warsaw Pact member countries, including the Soviet Union, have clearly declared that for the benefit of mankind nuclear weapons, which present a constant threat, should be eliminated. However, certain countries have already voiced the opinion that a nuclear deterrent is necessary for their security. If a referrendum were held simultaneously in all countries on whether we should live with or without nuclear weapons, I think the majority of the countries would vote for a world free of nuclear weapons. "Engels said last century that military technology would one day reach such a level of development that war would be unable to break out as a result. Well, we have reached this stage. However, if any given country or NATO say that they cannot imagine life without nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Pact's response is that we are prepared to negotiate on the reduction of all types of weapons, including ground forces. The Warsaw Pact also declared recently that it was prepared to also come to an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed abroad. Our basic principle is to guarantee equal security at a lower level of armaments and with effective verification."

Referring to Janos Kadar's remarks on withdrawal of foreign troops, one of the journalists present asked the general secretary about the future of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary. In his answer, Janos Kadar pointed out that the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary is also closely connected with developments in the international situation.

Nemeth's Brazil Tour 'Successful'

Delivers Toast at Dinner

LD201316 Budapest MTI in English
0745 GMT 17 Nov 87

[text] Brasilia, Nov 17 (MTI)—Jose Sarney, president of the Federal Republic of Brazil, gave a gala dinner in honour of Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Monday evening. The two heads of state raised toasts. On discussing the long-standing relations between the two countries, Karoly Nemeth pointed out. "Brazil is, by tradition, our most important economic partner in Latin America." There is the connecting link of rich Brazilian culture, literature, poetry, music and sport. The Hungarians living in Brazil also play an important part.

"We continue to develop our economic and social reforms, intensify socialist democracy and strengthen national consensus," Karoly Nemeth said. He noted with satisfaction that the two countries hold identical or similar views on the most pressing international issues affecting the fate of humankind. "We appreciate the constructive foreign policy endeavours of the Federal Republic of Brazil. (...) We deem it important that Brazil actively contributes to the peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis as member of the group supporting the Contadora," he said. On the relations of the two countries, he pointed out that the fullest possible utilization of the as yet untapped opportunities and application of new forms and methods may open new vistas to development.

Communique on Visit

AU201320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian
19 Nov 87 p 3

["Communique on the Visit of Karoly Nemeth in Brazil"—MTI headline]

[Text] Brasilia, Nov 18 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil from November 16 to 19, on the invitation of President Jose Sarney.

At the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, Karoly Nemeth spoke about Hungary's domestic situation, our program of

economic modernization, and our endeavors. President Jose Sarney reviewed the Brazilian problems still awaiting solution and most important foreign policy measures.

Both presidents noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are settled, and are developing in a well-grounded manner. They stressed the importance of high-level political contacts, the role of ministerial visits and relations between the parliaments in the development of cooperation.

They stated that economic-commercial relations are developing, but they lag behind the opportunities. They agreed that conditions exist, on the basis of reciprocal interests, to make economic relations closer, and to raise goods turnover to a higher level. New cooperation forms, for instance, joint production, the founding of joint ventures in the two countries, and extending cooperation on third markets, would serve the more dynamic develoment of economic cooperation.

The presidents stressed that, with developing political and economic relations, cooperation emerging in the fields of culture, tourism and sports is also of major importance. Both sides requested that representatives of the two governments examine the possibility to eliminate the compulsory visa system, and to establish a Hungarian chief consulate in Sao Paulo.

The presidents noted that the large number of persons of Hungarian origin living in Brazil can considerably contribute to the rapprochement of the two countries, and to the many-sided development of relations.

With respect to the world situation the presidents stated that the standpoints of their countries in the vital issues concerning humanity are similar, or near to each other. They held nuclear disarmament as the most important issue of our age. They welcomed the Soviet-American dialogue that has become continuous, and the planned summit meeting of the two great powers, the principal agreement on the disarmament of the medium and short-range missiles.

The presidents took a stand for the development of international economic relations free from all discrimination, and were of the opinion that indebtedness is one of the most serious problems of the world, its solution is possible only by taking into consideration the just interest, and reciprocal responsibility.

The presidents stressed that the conflicts existing in the various regions of the world should be solved through peaceful negotiations, with respect shown for the sovereignty of the states, the right of self-determination of the peoples, and on the basis of the principle of non-interference. They condemned apartheid, the use of force, and threat with force.

They noted that the medium and small countries also have an important role in improving the international climate, in intensifying east-west dialogue, in the success of the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems.

Karoly Nemeth appreciated the constructive role Brazil plays in the promotion of international peace and security, its activity in the Lima group that supports the Contadora for the peaceful, just settlement of the Central American conflict, for transforming the region of the South Atlantic ocean into a peace zone. Jose Sarney spoke with appreciation on Hungary's reform efforts, its activity exerted in the interest of strengthening confidence and cooperation between countries with differing social systems.

The president of the Presidential Council met with Humberto Lucena, president of the Senate; and Homero Santos, vice-president of the House of Representatives; Luis Rafael Mayer, president of the Supreme Court; and Aureliano Chaves, minister of mines and energy. Nemeth was acquainted with the historical and cultural sights of the capital and Rio de Janeiro, laid a wreath on the memorial to the Brazilian heroes of World War II, and visited the Hungarian Embassy in Brazil. The members of Karoly Nemeth's party held talks with their Brazilian partners on the concrete issues of the bilateral relations. Hungarian minister of foreign trade Peter Veress and Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodree signed a protocol on further developing economic relations between the two countries. The representative of Hungarian Metrimpex and the Sao Paolo state secretary for science and technology signed an agreement on the shipment to Brazil of education and research aiding installations worth $20 million by the Hungarian enterprise. The MTI Hungarian news agency and the EBN Brazilian news agency signed a cooperation agreement.

President Sarney termed Karoly Nemeth's visit to Brazil very successful. The visit contributed to deepening understanding and relations between the two states and peoples. Karoly Nemeth voiced his thanks to his host for the cordial reception. The president of the Presidential Council invited Jose Sarney for an official visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted.

Nemeth's Uruguay Visit 'Friendly, Sincere'

Nemeth Meets President, Officials

LD210011 Budapest MTI in English
2024 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Montevideo, Nov 20 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, currently on an official visit to Uruguay, Friday morning at his residence met leaders of the non-governing parties, Liber Seregni, leader of the

Frente Amplio [Broad Front], which gathers the left-wing parties and progressive civic forces, and Humberto Ciganda, leader of the Union Civica, [Civic Union], and Zumaran, leader of the Blanco party.

President Sanguinetti and his wife hosted a lunch in honor of the Hungarian guest.

In the evening hours, Hungarian time, Karoly Nemeth and Julio Sanguinetti held further discussions. The two statesmen evaluated the visit, and were present when representatives of the two coutnries exchanged the ratification documents of the Hungarian-Uruguayan cultural-scientific and educational cooperation agreement.

Simultaneously to the talks between the heads of state, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress held talks with Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, then with State Secretary of Economy Mosca, and State Secretary of External Economy Nunez. Hungarian State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office, held talks with Victor Hugo Pedroso, leader of the Press Office of the Uruguayan president.

The members of the party accompanying Karoly Nemeth, Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, Istvan Kortvelyes, deputy minister of industry, Karoly Szabo, director of the Foreign Trade Bank, and Istvan Doboczki, deputy minister of agriculture and food, also held talks with their Uruguayan partners. Tamas Palos, first deputy of the director-general of the MTI Hungarian news agency, met with the editors-in-chief of Uruguayan newspapers.

Montevideo, November 20 (MTI)—In the late evening hours, Karoly Nemeth met with representatives of the Hungarian Union in Uruguay, then hosted a reception in honour of President Sanguinetti and his wife. The president of the Presidential Council is to spend the weekend in Punta del Este.

Joint Communique Issued

LD231521 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 23 Nov 87

["Hungarian-Uruguayan Joint Communique"—MTI headline]

[Text] Montevideo, November 23 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay November 19-23, 1987, on the invitation of Julio Sanguinetti, president of the republic.

The heads of state held talks in a cordial atmosphere characterized by mutual understanding, and examined the state of relations between the two countries, and opportunities to expand them. They exchanged views on timely international issues, including the issues related to the peace and security of the Latin American region. They voiced the intention of their countries to actively contribute to the efforts aimed at maintaining world peace, to the peaceful settlement of debated issues. They hold it necessary to check the arms race and prevent its extension to outer space. They welcome the Soviet-American summit meeting, the principal agreement on the elimination of medium-range and tactical-operational missiles, as the first major step taken towards nuclear disarmament.

They reconfirmed the intention of their governments to respect and promote the enforcement of human and other fundamental freedom rights, and to reject discrimination and all forms of racial discrimination. They condemned the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa, and support the just fight of the Namibian people which it carries out for the enforcement of its right to self-determination and the attainment of its independence.

With respect to the Central American crisis the heads of state welcomed the agreement of the concerned countries concluded recently in Guatemala City, and took a stand for its full implementation. The Hungarian people highly appreciated the outstanding role of the countries of the Contadora and the Lima support group, including Uruguay, their reconciliatory activity, which considerably contributed to establishing the conditions of settlement.

With respect to the Malvinas [Falkland] Islands, they ensured support to the Resolution No. 40/21 of the UN General Assembly. They urged the soonest possible peaceful settlement of the problem through negotiations.

The two heads of state voiced their conviction that the tendencies emerging in the spirit of Helsinki can offer new impetus to the all-European process.

Montevideo, November 23 (MTI)—The heads of state agreed with the necessity of a just and lasting Middle East peace based on UN resolutions, and stressed that all nations of the region have the right to live amidst secure and recognized frontiers. The lawful rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, have to be respected. They reconfirmed they support an international conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all concerned sides.

They voiced their anxiety over the terrorist actions, including state terrorism. They condemned all forms of terrorism, and held necessary a stand against it with all lawful means.

They stated that detrimental discrimination afflicting numerous countries greatly contributed to the insecure situation of agricultural products that is experienced in international trade.

They pointed out that the GATT conference held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September, 1986, and the work begun at the last session of UNCTAD contribute to establishing a new attitude which promotes the solving of world economic problems in a way advantageous to all.

Reviewing Hungarian-Uruguayan relations the heads of state attached outstanding importance to extending goods turnover based on reciprocal advantages. There is a common effort to develop cooperation, mainly in the fields of textile industry, medical instrument production and biotechnology. They encourage the establishment of direct cooperation between companies in the field of industry, agriculture, trade, services and air transportation. In the interest of easing cooperation, they have envisaged the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of double taxation.

The sides exchanged the documents on the coming into force of the Hungarian-Uruguayan cultural, scientific and educational cooperation agreement.

Karoly Nemeth invited Julio Sanguinette for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted.

Nemeth Comments on Visit

LD231528 Budapest MTI in English
1150 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Montevideo, Nov 23 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, gave a statement to MTI'S South American correspondent on his visit to Uruguay.

He termed the reception, his talks with President Sanguinetti and other Uruguayan leaders as friendly and sincere. He stressed that the Uruguayan side was ready to extend cooperation. The two countries have to boost their commercial-economic relations with new cooperation forms. He mentioned as a good example the Hungurex joint venture and proposed several other similar ventures. Karoly Nemeth said that the Uruguayan partner has made a promise to judge favourably the five milion dollar business offer of Medicor, and the offer of the Ganz Mavag.

The president of the Presidential Council is expected to arrive in Argentina Monday. Karoly Nemeth is meeting an invitation from President of the Republic Raul Alfonsin.

Nemeth Makes Third Stop in Argentina

Delegation Meets Alfonsin

LD231606 Budapest MTI in English
1459 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 23 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, arrived in Argentina, the third stop on his south American tour, Monday afternoon. The Hungarian president, his wife, and his party were met at the airport of Buenos Aires by President of the Republic Raul Alfonsin and his wife.

Official Talks

LD232138 Budapest MTI in English
1640 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 23 (MTI)—As reported earlier, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Argentina, the third stop on his South American tour, Monday afternoon. Karoly Nemeth, his wife, and his party were met at the airport of Buenos Aires by President of the Republic Raul Alfonsin and his wife. Present at the airport were all members of the Argentine Government including Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. After the ceremonious welcome the president of the Presidential Council drove to Hotel Plaza, his residence in the city, and laid a wreath on the monument of General San Martin, hero of the Argentine struggle for independence.

The official talks started in the afternoon. In Casa Rosada, the presidential palace, Karoly Nemeth and Raul Alfonsin held talks on bilateral and international affairs.

Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a courtesy visit to the president of the Supreme Court, and visited the Argentine Congress.

Discussions on Debt

LD240116 Budapest MTI in English 2117 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, November 23 (MTI)—In their talks on Monday evening, the president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the president of the Argentine Republic shared the view that Hungary and Argentina maintain good relations which should be expanded. Karoly Nemeth invited Raul Alfonsin for a visit to Hungary.

According to the information obtained by the South American correspondent of MTI, Karoly Nemeth emphasized that the level of political ties makes it possible to develop bilateral relations in all fields. "There are a lot of untapped possibilities in the economic field, we would like to make an advance," Karoly Nemeth said. He proposed to seek new forms of cooperation, found joint ventures, promote transfer of technology, and develop cultural, parliamentary and sports relations. Karoly Nemeth stated that the two governments maintained identical or similar views on the major international issues. He proposed to make a responsible and careful approach to the debt crisis but called for preventing the debt problem from increasing

the impoverishment of the debtor countries. Karoly Nemeth highly appreciated the role played by Argentina in the Non-Aligned Movement and the group support the Contadora.

President Alfonsin said that the two countries were facing some similar problems, including the debt crisis, the deteriorating terms of trade and protectionism. For this reason it is also important to deepen our relations, he said. President Alfonsin emphasized that the loss resulting from the repayment of debts and the decreasing prices may endanger the young Argentine democracy. Although Argentina is a rich country, it cannot meet the two challenges simultaneously, he said. President Alfonsin agreed with the proposal for seeking new forms of bilateral economic cooperation. He took a stand for detente and the settlement of the Central American conflict through peaceful means. Alfonsin also appreciated the changes taking place in the Soviet Union.

Nemeth Toast at Banquet

LD241027 Budapest MTI in English
0925 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 24 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth delivered a toast at the gala dinner held in his honour by the president of Argentina, Tuesday dawn, Hungarian time. Karoly Nemeth voiced his thanks for the cordial and friendly reception. He expressed his conviction that the first visit of a Hungarian head of state to Argentina, and the talks with President Alfonsin will contribute to developing relations between the two countries, and will further strengthen the traditional friendship of the two countries to the benefit of their peoples and international cooperation.

We are pleased to note that relations between Hungary and Argentina are friendly and settled, said, among others, Karoly Nemeth. However, we are of the opinion that our reciprocal interests encourage us to further advance of the road of cooperation advantageous for both countries. We are ready for this. It is our conviction that there are untapped opportunities both in traditional economic and commercial cooperation, and in the founding of joint ventures. We can certainly attain development with common efforts in technical and scientific, cultural, educational and information, and sports relations.

Our views are identical, or similar in the major international issues, said Karoly Nemeth, and noted: According to our conception, inter-state relations have to be based on equality, independence, respect for each other, and non-interference in internal affairs. We condemn discrimination in economic relations, and take a stand against the policy of oppression and racial discrimination. We support the settlement of such major problems of humanity as the protection of the natural environment, overcoming famine in certain parts of the world.

We highly appreciate the foreign policy of the Republic of Argentina, and that its president personally accepts a major task in the struggle for peace and nuclear disarmament, in the Group of Six, and in the forums of the non-aligned, that Argentina, as a member of the group supporting the Contadora countries, contributes in a constructive manner, with its active, peace-loving foreign policy to the efforts serving the peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis.

We follow with great sympathy the efforts of the Argentinian government aimed at strengthening and extending democracy, ensuring the country's independence and sovereignty, and its steps aimed at establishing the cooperation, integration of the Latin American countries, said Karoly Nemeth.

In conclusion he voiced his satisfaction that contacts are steadily broadening between the state and social organs and institutions of the two countries, and ensured [as received] his hosts that the Hungarian side will continue to strive to further deepen and extend the many-sided relations of the two countries. In this it continues to count on the cooperation readiness of the Argentina.

PRC Minister Signs Economic Agreement, Leaves

LD232136 Budapest MTI in English
1444 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 23 (MTI)—Chinese Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and Hungarian Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar signed the Hungarian-Chinese internal trade assortmen' exchange protocol for 1988 in Budapest. The value of reciprocal deliveries is to stand at 400 million forints.

Liu Yi headed a delegation to Hungary November 16 to 23 on the invitation of Minister of Finance Peter Medgyessy, the chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Chinese economic, trade and technical and scientific cooperation commission. The Chinese minister of commerce left Budapest Monday.

Marjai Interviewed on U.S. Visit

LD231346 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian
1800 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai following his visit to the United States by unidentified reporter in the studio of "The Week" program; date not given—live or recorded, no video available]

[Excerpts] [Marjai] First of all, it must be said that in the opinion of both governments, the Hungarian-U.S. relationship is a good one and both governments have an interest in its development. In addition, Hungary has great prestige in the United States owing to its international activity and behavior. The role played by Hungary in the further advancement of the Helsinki process has enhanced this prestige. The development of the Hungarian-U.S. relations to date also has contributed to this

prestige because for the past 10 years, with the U.S. Government's return of the Hungarian crown jewels and with the signing of the Hungarian-U.S. commercial agreement, Hungarian-U.S. relations have been developing evenly in every sphere of life and have done so even in those periods when international relations were definitely unfavorable. (passage omitted]

On many issues, our stance is the same as that of the United States. In GATT we share the same platform regarding the EEC. Against agricultural protectionism, or in the issues regarding the further development of GATT with respect to agricultural questions or regarding services. This is a great advantage in this period.

However, interest in any country is based on that country's capability today, and it is here that reform comes to the fore. Nowever, vis-a-vis the reform, it also must be stated that it is not Hungary that stands in the focus of attention, but the Soviet Union—restructuring [Marjai uses the Russian "perestroyka"], glasnost [Marjai uses the Russian]—or the Chinese reform. We cannot say, however, that interest in the Hungarian reforms has decreased. On the contrary, this world wide process has enhanced interest in Hungary because in the United States, too, the view holds generally that the Hungarian reform has had a pioneering role in the developments in the Soviet Union and the PRC. Interest has been enhanced by the July resolution of the Central Committee and by the government program. This latter did this primarily by promising resolute action and relatively fast change, first of all in the rationalization of the economy's operation and the expansion of its output capacity.

[Reporter] To what extent is this tempo considered realistic in the United States?

[Marjai] I must say that all my interlocutors held the view that the tasks laid down in the government program were courageous, necessary, and could not be postponed. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] The bilateral commercial agreementis nearly 10 years old; is it not time for the United States to take new commercial policy steps? Did you find any such willingness on the part of the United States?

[Marjai] This time, too, we have placed this demand on the agenda, keeping these issues constantly on the agenda. What are these issues? Securing most-favored-nation status for several years; the granting of preferential duty treatment for Hungary, which would not mean our gaining a more favorable position vis-a-vis U.S. firms, but that our disadvantages regarding our competitors on the U.S. market would decrease. We have spoken about the need for an intergovernmental agreement or some such agreement with U.S. organizations about the guaranteeing in Hungary of U.S. capital investments. [passage omitted]

[Marjai] For the U.S. businessmen, it was very interesting to find out the extent of the opportunities for getting in on the technical development. There is a prospect, too, for Hungary to be treated in a more understanding manner and in one that is more suited to the situation regarding export permits. It is technology transfer, the Cocom and other lists of prohibitions that are at issue here.

[Reporter] Has there been any concrete result regarding the Cocom list?

[Marjai] We received a reply from the U.S. Government that our concrete questions are looked upon with goodwill and that they will try to make a decision on the requests speedily. By the way, the allude to the fact that they have fulfilled the bulk of our requests to date anyway. [passage omitted]

Aczel Departed for FRG 20 Nov

LD202246 Budapest MTI in English
1830 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 20 (MTI)—Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party and chief director of the Social Sciences Institute of the Central Committee, left for the Federal Republic of Germany Friday on the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES). During the visit he is to hold talks with several leaders of the FRG, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and other parties. In the organization of FES, he is to hold lectures on the most important issues of the social, economic, stabilization and advancement programme.

Peace Activists, Dissidents Meet in Budapest

AU240957 Vienna Domestic Service in German
0600 GMT 24 Nov

[Karl Stipsicz report]

[Text] Last weekend an unusual meeting took place in Budapest. Followers of the parties of alternatives, pacifists, and Greens from all over Europe, and Hungarian and Polish dissidents gathered in a Budapest high school to discuss the future of the whole of Europe. As one of the participants stated, for the politicians "Europe" always means that part of the old continent to which they belong in the political and economic sense. The 150 participants included Social Democratic deputies from the FRG Bundestag, Hungarian writers, Dutch pacifists, Polish conscientious objectors, and officials from the Italian Communist Party. Karl Stipsicz reports:

Most people and so-called "sound patriots" do not like to hear the word pacifism. The rejection of military service and of everything uniform and in uniform is often linked with anarchism. This attitude is even stronger in the East European countries. The army, together with the party and the security agencies, is considered to

be the third pillar in communist states. This was demonstrated by Jaruzelski's December 1981 coup. Those who question the military in Eastern Europe are questioning the communist system. In Poland, Romania, in the Soviet Union, and even in Hungary obstinate conscientious objectors are imprisoned.

The pacifists were strongly represented at the Budapest meeting. It was a mixed meeting of European Greens and Alternatives who would like to join forces across the iron borders within Europe. Representatives from 17 countries had come to Budapest. The meeting was organized by law students of the Budapest University. The police wanted to interrupt the meeting several times. Finally the European Alternatives managed to continue their discussions in the rooms of a high school.

Several representatives of the Hungarian state peace movement and of the official youth association also took part in the unusual meeting. Seated on chairs or on the floor, some 150 participants held 2 days of talks in several languages, interrupted by translators who spoke English, Hungarian, Polish, French, and German. At the end of the 2 days of discussions some sort of declaration was signed. According to this declaration, steps will be taken to establish an all-European democratic movement. The participants advocate the withdrawal of the troops of both superpowers from Europe. The signatories call for a demilitarized zone in Europe. The drawing up of an all-European concept on environmental protection is announced. In all European states the same civil rights should prevail to the same extent, it says. Nice words on lots of paper? [Vienna ORF Teletext in German at 0900 GMT, in reporting this declaration, notes: "This is the first such document ever adopted in the East bloc. It was signed by, among others, two Hungarian authors, a member of the prohibited Polish trade union Solidarity, a member of the DDR's movement of those who refuse to do military service, and pacifists from the FRG, Great Britain, the Netherlands and the USA."]

Only 2 years ago such a meeting in a Warsaw pact state would have been unthinkable.

The participants in the Budapest European conference repeatedly referred to the policy of glasnost, the policy of new openness of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The discussion about glasnost and its impact on Europe was the second focal point in the Budapest discussions. As could be noticed, the participants from the West give a much more optimistic assessment of Gorbachev's policy than their colleagues from the Eastern half of Europe. But the two sides—and this,too, was one of the meeting's messages—have benefited from the new attitude in Moscow. This was demonstrated by the passivity of the Hungarian police, which was limited to the role of a silent spectator.

Official Approves Easing of Foreign Travel

LD201901 Budapest MTI in English
1303 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 20 (MTI)—As reported earlier, at its Thursday session the Hungarian Government discussed the new law decree on foreign trips and passports. In the "Hirhatter" (News Background) programme of the Hungarian television Karoly Ladvanszky, deputy minister of the interior, said:

Travelling abroad will become a fundamental civil right in Hungary. Issuance of passports will be simplified and formalities reduced to the minimum. All police headquarters of the country (instead of the current twenty) will be authorized to issue passports valid to all countries and for five years.

The only condition for travelling abroad will be the availability of a minimum of finances. According to plans, for a three-year period Hungarian citizens may obtain, even in installments, foreign currency equivalent to 19,000 forints (at the current rate) to cover the costs of trips. Travellers can use currency kept on foreign exchange account, and the National Bank may also take sums from foreign relatives and friends for the prupose of travelling. At present 100,000 Hungarian citizens have currency accounts which have been officially earned, and there are a further 100,000 travel accounts worth 45 million dollars.

Replying to a question, the deputy minister of the interior said:

We do not fear that the number of people defecting will increase in the wake of the new, easier terms of foreign trips. At present some 2,500 to 3,000 citizens a year leave Hungary illegally, most of them are adventure-seeking young people who expect more prosperity abroad. As it is recognized in Western states that no one is persecuted in Hungary for political reasons, appeals for political asylum are generally rejected.

Mongolian Delegation Visits

AU201454 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
18 Nov 87 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Mongolian People's Control Delegation Departs Hungary"]

[Text] A delegation of the State Committee for People's Control of the Mongolian People's Republic that visited Hungary on the invitation of Laszlo Ballai, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission and member of the Council of Ministers, between 11-17 November, departed. The Mongolian delegation led by Minister Chubaandorjiyn Molom, chairman of the State Committee for People's Control of the Mongolian People's Republic, held talks with its Hungarian hosts on the

development of bilateral and international cooperation. Minister Chubaandorjiyn Molom was received by Istvan Horvath, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Trade Ministry Announces New Price Index

LD231613 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, Nov 23 (MTI)—The prices of 80 percent of consumption goods are to change in Hungary with the introduction of the general value-added tax from January 1, 1988. The price index list to serve as the basis of the price changes has been prepared in the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Of the building materials, the price of concrete and reinforced concrete products will be 17.5 per cent, lime 22.5 per cent higher. Household chemical goods are to go to an average 4.9 per cent, however, cosmetics products will cost 4.6 per cent less.

Coal, liquefied gas, heating oil, gas oil and petrol prices will remain unchanged.

The prices of Hungarian-made household electronic consumption goods (electric heating and refrigerating installations, electric boilers, lighting fittings, radio and television sets, tape recorders, and so on) will remain unchanged, sets from socialist import will cost 5-18 per cent more, the group of capitalist import products will cost 13-26 per cent more.

The price of furniture is expected to go up by an average 2.6 per cent. Adult shoes will cost 12.4 per cent less, however, children's shoes will be 10-93 per cent more expensive. The price of infants' clothes is also to increase considerably, averaging about twice the current price. Yarns, yardage goods and adult ready-made clothes will cost 10 per cent less, on average.

A part of food tins will cost less, those made with meat will be somewhat more expensive than at present, with the price change ranging from 0.7 per cent reduction to 6.4 per cent increase. From the sphere of foods and beverage, tobacco, and coffee, the prices of vegetable oil, margarine, coffee, chocolate, alcoholic drinks and cigarettes will not change.

Grosz Warns Political Opposition

WA232235 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Nov 87 p 3

[Report on Karoly Grosz' 12 November visit to Gyor Sopron County]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The prime minister talked about the necessary renewal of government work. He emphasized that the new directive style is not a question of decree, but this is also formulated by daily political practice. An important aspect is also that there are constitutional rules regarding the modernization of government work: Decisions for which the Parliament is responsible cannot be made before the Parliament meets. The Council of Ministers will very soon review the activity of the background institutions of government direction.

Karoly Grosz also said that recently the new methods of the political opposition have appeared: to compromise the leadership, and to discredit its intentions. We hear of ill-willed intentions and mendacious accusations. This is unacceptable, we cannot carry on a discussion with this type of unfounded rumor. We have the necessary means to take a stand against these. Those who think differently have a right to exist in politics, but means of foul play do not—he emphasized [passage omitted].

Pozsgay Calls For 'Democratic Forum'

AU230918 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 14 Nov 87 p 7

[Interview with Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF, by Gabor Toth: "The Fine Forces of Consensus—Imre Pozsgay on Independent Civic Activity, Associations—the Meeting at Lakitelek"; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The Hungary of the eighties is undergoing epochal changes. So is Europe and the world. We could draw up a now familiar list of the forces that have upset and shaken the recent past and are creating our contemporary history in an arbitrary way and often against our will. Only man himself appears to a be a fixed element in this disturbed world. Many people think that it is with man that our great reserves lie: in the recognition of individual and small community ambitions and interests, in the more extensive and, above all, more consistent implementation of the principle of performance, and the release of the independent forces and democratic energies of society.

Are there frameworks for all these things? Are there old or new institutions and forums that are based on the broadest foundations? Is there a method for self-expression and a channel for civic good will? These are the questions we asked Imre Pozsgay, and we also asked him to provide information here, in the PPF newspaper, about the Lakitelek meeting of intellectuals, an event he knows well, which is being discussed more and more frequently, and which people have heard about mainly from the broadcasts of Western radio stations.

[Toth] Allow me to remind you that at the party congress you said that it would be possible to overcome the poor general mood of society if there were more scope for the people's activity and if the citizens had more opportunity for initiative. You said that these things should not be accompanied by suspicion and constant indignation;

you said that "if we accept that there is socialism, then we should aim not at building walls to separate people, but at dismantling them." Do you agree that this is even more topical now?

[Pozsgay] I agree without reservation. And it is good that you mention the party congress because it can thus be seen how much and how long I have been dealing with this issue. But I am not the only one who has dealt with it; I believe that there are many others who similarly miss a more active public life and the possibilities that would help to extricate society from its poor general state. [passage omitted]

All things considered, I am saying that if we spoke clearly and self-critically about the experiences of the past decades and about the road we have taken, it would be possible, while accepting the the basic values, to raise the consensus of society to a higher level despite the economic difficulties. But to this, people need to have more freedom and, having the autonomy of citizens, to participate in decisionmaking. That is, they need a situation in which government by the people and with the approval of the people replaces government for the people. I believe that it is possible to coordinate the political power, the political system, and the aforementioned kind of citizens' wishes within these frameworks. But this presupposes that the citizen can be independent and take the initiative, and if it is in his interests, can also establish associations. That is, the construction from the bottom and the social initiative that make up the fabric of civic society are among the citizen's natural rights. [passage omitted]

[Toth] Independent activity and spontaneous behaviour are not new phenomena in Hungarian public life and the Hungarian political structure. The right of association can be traced back to Sechenyi [19th century Hungarian politician]. Later the workers' movement enjoyed this right and its unions and associations are still being talked about. It still looks as though we are starting from the beginning....

[Pozsgay] The reason for this is that entire generations have grown up without without becoming acquainted with the rights and customs of associations and acquiring their culture. What you have mentioned can by all means be regarded as the origins. And even if in Hungary the life of the progressive group was not always led among formal associations or within the framework of party organizations, it can still be said that there has always been a great demand for such associations and great willingness to operate them. [passage omitted]

On the surface it looks peculiar and degrading that only having a direct interest in something motivates a person, but I do not think so. In my opinion, the maintenance of a nation's unity is also a direct interest, but the citizen should also acquire such an interest and wish. And he can acquire it only if he himself creates communities and participates in operating them. Self- government is also the basis of national association; and thank God, there is a considerable number of such precedents in Hungarian history.

[Toth] When the law on association is passed, a law that is already wanted and urged by almost everybody, it could transform the political scope. Is this not risky from the point of view of the present social organs and the people's front, and not least the party?

[Pozsgay] The operation of associations also requires the assertion of the declaration in the Constitution concerning the right of association as inherent in the lives of the citizens. In other words, political authority should exhibit enormous tolerance in this case and acknowledge that things might occur that warrant our political disapproval and about which we cannot do a thing because the law provides for them and makes them constitutional. However, the one thing we can do is to fight in debates and convince others of the need to maintain the direction we perceive to be right. [passage omitted]

Naturally, this could result in the transformation of the political scope. But in my opinion, the reorganization of the political scope does not mean the renunciation of political goals. It means the declaration, in new conditions, of hitherto unachieved political goals. For this purpose we should establish new forms of cooperation in which, I repeat, we will have to be able to accept types of human and social behavior that do not conform to foreseen [prognosztizalt] political wishes but which have been created through struggle. Is this risky? Today I can say with certainty that there will be a greater risk if we do not develop this scope in society through the system of political institutions.

[Toth] As with to the legal position of the associations, I think it is also necessary to settle the constitutional and civic legal status of social organizations. Do you think that this will also take place as part of the political reform?

[Pozsgay] I believe that such a legal clarification would strengthen the political intention of helping to achieve a real consensus through representation of interests. What I mean by real consensus is, that people participate in both the decisionmaking and the processes of implementation. Although this might seem to be a contradiction, this participation requires the existence of tough and interest-motivated debates in society. We should not be afraid of them! On the contrary, these debates can create the possibility for the supervision so necessary for the operation of political power. [passage omitted]

[Toth] If anywhere, people in the PPF know how little the average Hungarian knows about association and the right of association. He does not know the difference between a friendly circle, a social gathering, and a formal

organization. How would you classify the Lakitelek meeting? How can it be qualified? Western radio stations called the Lakitelek meeting the Hungarian Democratic Forum.

[Pozsgay] The Lakitelek meeting was a friendly gathering, an exchange of ideas that was initiated by several intellectuals who have a sense of responsibility for the fate of the country. The driving force of this meeting was concern for the fate of the nation, and its objective was to encourage public thinking and renewing activities through reconsidering issues and processes and through dialogue.

[Toth] You must know that this meeting was said to be an opposition movement. This is also why many people thought it strange that Imre Pozsgay was the "main speaker." Why did you accept? What did you expect? And would you mention the names of a few participants, if it is not a secret?

[Pozsgay] I myself attended the meeting at Lakitelek and even delivered a speech there, and I categorically assert that it cannot be characterized as an opposition meeting. [passage omitted]

The gathering at Lakitelek was very diverse, as diverse as Hungarian society and public thinking itself. The so-called dissenters also attended. There were people there who probably doubt even the capacity of socialism to solve man's problems. But such doubts exist in other parts of the Hungarian society as well, and we cannot be surprised at this in the present difficult circumstances. But the Lakitelek meeting did not leave one in any doubt that the intellectuals attending and—this is not too bold a conclusion—those that they represent want to work to remove the problems. And while this satisfies the requirement for political stability and highlighting the country's difficulties—in some cases extremely critical pronouncements with somewhat uncustomary sharpness—still it remained on the bases of the consensus and our constitutional system, and they offered the government and the country's leadership a dialogue aimed at jointly finding the so strongly desired way out of the difficulties. [passage omitted]

[Toth] It is true then that the so-called "hard core," the group of the most radical dissenters was missing from the meeting. Can this then really be called a gathering of the populists? And is it true that some debate also erupted concerning who had been invited, or more precisely, the absence of the urbanists? Was a confrontation in this respect tangible? And speaking generally, as a political scientist, do you think that this difficult legacy still exists among the present Hungarian intellectuals?

[Poszgay] This wing of the opposition was really absent. But this is not really a problem of the Lakitelek meeting; it is a much more complex issue of the current Hungarian reality, that is, the question of where within the scope of society we allocate the place of the opposition, which also exists in socialism. Because I believe that it is also possible to provide political answers to their ideas and take some of their proposals into consideration; and then they can be placed in the sphere of these political answers. [passage omitted]

[Toth] A declaration was adopted at the end of the meeting. Can our readers learn something about it? Because it is difficult to agree with or oppose something that one has not heard or seen.

[Pozsgay] Certainly, naturally—but I should first say that, although this declaration is legally irreproachable and it can also hold its ground within the framework of the Constitution and the interrelations within the consensus, its political content contains many elements that are debatable and that indeed should be debated. "More than 150 members of Hungarian intellectual life gathered for a friendly exchange of views at Lakitelek on Sunday, 27 September 1987. They invited Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF, to this meeting.

"The Hungarian people has drifted into one of the severe crises of its history. Its strength as a popular movement has cracked, its self-confidence and posture have been shaken, the ties of its cohesion have become tragically loose, and its self-knowledge is amazingly incomplete. It is facing an economic crisis that threatens collapse. The Hungarian people are afflicted with unprecedented disunity. Our people do not have a commonly accepted picture of the future.

"The country's social and economic crisis, the inadequacy of democracy and of the system of political institutions, the increasingly severe problems of public morality, the frightening phenomena of cultural life and public education, and the concern for our survival [megmaradas] were raised in the course of the meeting. In a spirit of reason and thoughtfulness, the participants and speakers, in examining the prospects for the Hungarian [words indistinct]

"With a keen sense of responsibility for the fate of the country and the Hungarian people, the participants feel that the establishment of frameworks that would enable the members of society to participate as real partners in creating the consensus is both necessary and timely? Following debates, the participants agreed that such a consensus can be established only [words indistinct]of all progressive fmrces of society. They believe that the crisis can be solved only with the participation of society, namely, with the participation of both the society and the country's political leaders. The present system of political and social organizations does not secure the expression of individual and independent views. Therefore, the participants propose the establishment of a Hungarian democratic forum which could be the scene of a continuous and public dialogue. Such a forum could be suitable for debating our severe difficulties, analyzing certain subjects, and preparing alternative suggestions for solving them. The participants envisage this forum as

open, and as having both a democratic and, at the same time, a national spirit. As far as the activities of the forum are concerned, they are counting on the cooperation of people with differing world outlooks and belonging to different parties. They regard it as important that the country's public opinion should be able to become acquainted with the subject of these exchanges of views and analyses. Therefore, they consider it necessary to establish independent press organs that will operate within the framework of the Constitution.

"We believe that we can extricate ourselves from the crisis through the broad collaboration of the forces of renewal."

[Toth] Harsh sentences, hard statements. But to tell the truth, after the many rumors, I expected something else, a more distinctly hostile final declaration. To what extent do you accept it? What do you disagree with?

[Pozsgay] In my opinion, the statement that "our people do not have a commonly accepted picture of the future" is particularly debatable. I think that it does not match the facts; besides, the impact of it tends not to save and motivate, but rather to discourage the people. [passage omitted]

As for the establishment of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, I believe that today precisely the PPF could create the best conditions for the activity of such a forum. Nevertheless, I think that Lakitelek was a valuable gathering, which was also rich in ideas, and I wish my comrades in arms and colleagues regarded similar events in the same way and treated them as if they were real political events. Because at that moment we would not be isolating ourselves from the public life of the country, but rather joining in it even more; and we would not have to continually resort to defensive tactics. Because what we have to say is honorable, and this could be seen even in the way Lakitelek has been received.

Council of Ministers Holds Session 19 Nov

AU231424 Budapest MTI in English 2026 GMT 19 Nov

[Text] Budapest, Nov 19 (MTI)—The information office of the government reports on the Thursday [19 November] session of the Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers discussed, and will submit to the National Assembly, the draft of the amendment of the law on state finances.

The government reviewed experiences in the implementation of construction restrictions imposed in the interest of safeguarding Lake Balaton. It decided to prolong the restrictions, but will make possible individual modifications which are justified by interests related to monument protection or tourism.

The government discussed and will submit to the presidential council the draft of the law decree on travels abroad and passports. It authorized the minister of finance to regulate, in accordance with the decision of the presidential council, the financial conditions of travel.

In connection with the tax reform the council of ministers streamlined the decree on the tax administration process of the population, and simultaneously framed a decree on the tax advisory activity.

On the basis of authorization received in the law on the income tax of private persons, the government decided that the financial institutions will pay taxes after the 1988 interests of savings deposits, therefore this will not affect the population.

In the framework of streamlining activity carried out in non-producing areas, the Council of Ministers reviewed the operation of background organizations under the direction of councils, and established principles with the aim of streamlining the organization.

The government heard a report presented by the president of the Science Political Committee on the relation between the innovation banks and the financing of technical development, and the role of innovation parks.

On the basis of a report by the president of the economy supervisory committee, the government stated that the experiences to date of the competition system serving to extend convertible-accounting exports are favourable, and does not require fundamental changes.

KISZ Executive Committee on Economic Plan

AU221449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Nov 87 p 9

[MTI report: "The Position of the KISZ Central Committee's Executive Committee on the People's Economic Plan for 1988"]

[Text] On 18 November the KISZ Executive Committee discussed the draft people's economic plan for 1988. According to the position adopted by the body, the plan should be developed on the basis of the economic policy concepts stipulated in the council of Ministers' work program. In agreement with the government's draft plan, the KISZ Executive Committee is urging concrete measures that are in the long-term interest of the people's economy and take the future and its developments into consideration. According to the KISZ Executive Committee, the planning of the people's economic in recent years no longer meets current economic and social requirements. In the framework of modernizing the government activity, the KISZ Executive Committee regards it necessary to examine the efficiency of the planning activity and to further and comprehensively develop the planning activity.

The Executive Committee regards the creation of a firm government unity outlined in the draft plan, and the implementation of a consistent and foreseeable economic management practice as fundamental requirements for the creation of the social consensus needed for the implementation of the plan.

The Executive Committee understands the inevitable reduction in the standard of living. The Committee regards it important, however, to make it known that, if a favorable change in the economic development does not take place simultaneously with the acceptance of sacrifices, then all these, in themselves, will lead to serious social and political tensions. Dealing with these tensions will require the establishment of a system of economic and political measures. In order to establish long-term conditions for our development, the KISZ Executive Committee does not consider it justified, even in the present difficult economic situation, to reduce the financial support allocated to education in general, and to the higher education in particular.

Processes that are deteriorating the young people's living conditions and mood have been affecting our society for years. In the course of working out the people's economic plan for 1988, particular attention should be given to the proportional distribution of the increasing burden of the population. The Executive Committee regards the preparation of a government strategy on preventing and dealing with the increasing employment problems facing the young people starting on their career as a very important requirement.

Maintaining its position on the extent of increasing the family allowance, a position avowed in connection with the tax reform, and also taking into consideration the state budget situation, the KISZ considers it a compromise to demand at least a 500-forint increase per month and per child.

The Executive Committee urges the preparation of a system of safeguarding the real value of the family allowances in 1988, so that this system should be ready to be put in force on 1 January 1989. The KISZ Executive Committee also proposes that the family allowances be extended to 3d-year vocational school students who live in student hostels as of September 1988. The Executive Committee also proposes an increase of 210 forints in the amount allocated to students as income supplement.

Trade Union-Government Meeting Reported

AU201400 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 18 Nov 87 p 3

[Report by Correspondent Laszlo Diosdi: "Report on the Meeting of National Council of Trade Unions and Government Representatives"—held in Parliament on 16 November]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

The Trade Union Supports the Stabilization Program [Subhead]

The first to take the floor was Premier Karoly Grosz, who gave a short and to the point report on the concepts of modernizing government activity. The government is planning to carry out this work in two phases—this work is to be submitted to the National Assembly session in December. Grosz said that the goal is to make government activity and the institutional system suitable for the requirements of the program of stabilization and capable of asserting the economic policy measures that have been decided. This is all the more important, because the next year, 1988, will not be simply a difficult year, but also a critically important one from the viewpoint of long-term development, a year when the state's activity to organize the economy should intensify and increase. Grosz said that the government activity must take a greater part in shaping social relations and must strengthen the mass support for the implementation of government decisions, including the implementation of the party policy. One of the ways to achieve this is, on one hand, to consistently implement the central will, and, on the other hand, to further expand democracy, including an increase in the supervisory activity of the people's representatives.

Karoly Grosz also mentioned that, if Parliament approves the people's economic plan and the budget for 1988 at its session in December, the plan cannot be carried out merely by means of economic measures. The political and social means are also indispensable; namely, the active participation of the trade unions in making the goals and requirements known and accepted, and in mobilizing the millions of organized workers. Karoly Grosz proposed the establishment of a joint work committee with the National Council of Trade Union [SZOT] in order to further develop the institutional forms of cooperation between SZOT and the Government.

SZOT Chairman Sandor Gaspar assured the government of the complete support of the trade unions in implementing the stabilization efforts, including the people's economic plan for 1988. Sandor Gaspar agreed with the concepts of modernizing the government's activity. He said that the government should have considerably more resources at its disposal than before, in order to implement the decisions in practice. Sandor Gaspar informed the government representatives that, in addition to modernizing of the government activity, the modernization of the trade union activity is also on the agenda. The trade unions should also prepare very thoroughly for the new questions that of daily life and which are impossible to avoid without a loss of prestige. [passage omitted]

Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, chairman of the National Planning Office, began his presentation of the government position by dealing with a subject that has been vividly discussed by public opinion for weeks; namely the increase in the price of medicine and medical

instruments planned for 1 January 1988, a price increase with which SZOT did not agree, and it even made public its opinion of this. Laszlo Marothy said that one can accept the trade unions' opinion that, instead of increasing prices, we should more thoroughly examine and change the structure of medicine marketing, thus reducing the consumption of medicine and the waste experienced in this area, which the trade union also acknowledged.

The presidium also authorized the SZOT representatives to submit to the government a list of the most urgent central wage measures, worth about 1 billion forints. (The various trades had submitted a list worth a considerably larger amount to SZOT.) Accepting that the proposals are justified, Laszlo Marothy said that the government's scope in the budget was extremely limited at the time the plan proposals were being prepared, and it is possible to give even a little more from central funds to some other place only by taking money away from other important places. However, the government has the possibility of already taking some of the proposals into consideration and increasing the wages of employees at the courts and the district attorney's offices, making wage adjustments within the Hungarian State Railroad, and to improve the financial recognition for the technological intelligentsia. [passage omitted]

Human Rights Group Seeks 1945 Missing Persons

AU231358 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov 23 (AFP)—A banned human rights committee in Bialystok, northeast Poland, has called on local inhabitants to help find out what happened to Poles who disappeared in July 1945 after a raid by Soviet troops.

In a statement distributed after a mass in Bialystok, a copy of which reached AFP on Monday, the group said "all Poles have the duty to help shed all possible light on what became of their compatriots, who were arrested or deported" after the Red Army entered Poland in 1944.

A civic committee founded in August by several inhabitants in Suwalki, 100 kms (60 miles) north of Bialystok, drew up a list of 58 people from the region who went missing after the raid.

According to their family, they had been summoned and taken away by Soviet political police (then the NKVD, the equivalent of today's KGB) to have their identities checked. They did not return and their fate has remained unclear. Many of them belonged to the Polish resistance (AK), directed by the Polish government-in-exile in London. [passage omitted]

Deputy Finance Minister on Payments Situation

LD231939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 87

['Discussion' on the nation's payment situation between Deputy Finance Minister Andrzej Dorosz and Polish and foreign journalists in Warsaw's INTERPRESS building; date not given—recorded]

[Text][Dorosz]The year 1987, as far as settling accounts with the socialist countries is concerned, is closing with a distinct improvement in the situation; a reduction in the rate of growth of the debt, which this year will be relatively small. This year signifies a transition to a new stage when Poland will stabilize the level of its debt in transfer rubles, since the plan for next year envisages a balancing of trade turnover, a creation of a surplus, in services.

An important element which characterizes the situation in settling accounts with the socialist countries in transfer rubles is the fact that the costs of servicing the debt are very low. More complicated is the situation in Poland's settling of accounts in free currencies.

The plan for export imcome will be exceeded. It was envisaged that export income will amount to $6.2 billion. This year there will be a quite considerable excess over this. According to our estimates they will amount to $6.75 billion. For import payments $5.2 billion were assumed. It is estimated that they will again be considerably larger: $5.85 billion.

The planned balance in convertible currencies was to have amounted to $1 billion. According to our estimates it will be around 100 million lower.

Poland—as in the last few years—continues to maintain a certain small quota of credits, small in relation to what was the case even up till 1982. (?That means) the quantity of credits received this year will be on the level of around $300 million. The debt—expressed in U.S. currency—will amount to $36.25 billion at the end of the year.

Why has the indebtedness grown more than was envisaged by the plan? A factor which increases the debt is the fact that we have to capitalize [kapitalizowac] the interest. But also the fall in the rate of the dollar in relation to the West European currencies and to the yen causes a nominal growth in the debt, and it is estimated that (?it amounts) to $1.5 billion.

Economic Reform Program Timetable Published

LD232338 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 23—The *Rzeczpospolita* government daily published today the full timetable of the implementing programme of the 2nd stage of the economic reform.

The document envisages that assumptions for achieving in two, three years time market balance prizes for agricultural and food industry products as well as for agriculture services will be worked out next month.

Draft amendments to the law on the principles of creating factory pay systems are also to be worked out in December. The point is to more closely tie pay figures with the financial situation of enterprises.

Early 1988 will see the creation of conditions conducive to a closer cooperation with the socialist countries and direct cooperation between enterprises from these countries.

In the beginning of next year it is also expected to work out the assumptions of the introduction of solutions conducive to the realization of the principle of self-management at the level of enterprises.

OPZZ Council Meeting Adopts Stand on Reform

'Reservations' About Policy

LD232249 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 23—The Council of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ affirms the need for a decisive reforming of the economy.

The economic reform must solve a score of economic, social and welfare problems. The hitherto implementation of economic reform, despite significant improvements in many fields, is associated in the public opinion with price hikes. This state of social awareness stems from the incomplete implementation of the goals envisaged in the first stage of reform.

Approving of the goals of the implementation program of the second stage of reform we have reservations as to the presented concept of the price-income policy. That is why we deem it necessary to rework it in the direction of strengthening the motivating functions of wages and above all protecting the living standard of working people, pensioners and their families.

We think that making use of all the reserves leading to an increase in production is the most important activity. This calls for adjusting the national socio-economic plan to the implementation of this goal with the simultaneous introduction of tax policies conducive to growth of supply and effectiveness of production.

We do not agree with:

—The proposal of setting economic standards of social benefits, which would restrict the previous accomplishments of the working class,

—proposals of rendering the labor code more stringent,

—lack of solutions pertaining to the fate of workers of plants which will be closed down.

If the government takes a decision to introduce price hikes the OPZZ Council, acting under the resolutions of the trade union movement, will demand:

—full compensation for the rise in the costs of living on the basis of the published basket of goods which consulted with the trade unions,

—special protection for children, youth, handicapped people and other social groups which require social shielding,

—an acceleration of work on the reaching of collective labour contracts and the introduction of new plant remuneration systems enabling the introduction of high wages in the socialized sector,

—preserving indispensable subsidies for basic foodstuffs and services,

—maintaining meat and meat by-products rationing.

—adjusting the minimal wage to real terms.

We think that solving the housing problem is of key significance.

The full implementation of the second stage of economic reform will be possible only with the support and engagement of all social forces. That is why we with respect take note of those parts of the statement of the episcopate which pertain to the living conditions and the humanization of labour and are convergent with the hitherto stances of the trade unions on these matters.

The Council of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions calls on all working people, on each member of the trade unions to participate in the referendum. We approach the referendum with the conviction that its outcome will serve the development of the economy and the further democratization of social life.

Leaders Discuss Issue

LD240014 Warsaw PAP in English 2222 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 23—The Council of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) adopted today a stand with regard to the implementation programme of the second stage of economic reform.

Chaired by Alfred Miodowicz, today's session was attended by government members headed by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner.

Chairman of the OPZZ Economic Committee Wojciech Wisniewski delivered a report opening the discussion. Here are some main points of his contribution:

—After the six years of the reform, there is no turning back, as there used to be before. Conversely, we are entering its deeper and more radical stage that is linked to the democratization of public life. This testifies to political determination of the country's leadership on the one hand, and one the other—that there is no other alternative neither for the state nor for the people.

—Inconsistencies that occured in the first stage of the reform must be avoided at all costs in the second one.

—Trade unions cannot approve of the proposed changes in prices and income without determining conditions imperative for the state administration.

—The most important condition is that price rises must not lead to a drop in the population's living standard.

—Trade unions have resolutely opposed an idle price and wage race that has been started in the recent years and is speeding up with every year.

—Trade unions oppose any attempt at shifting the costs of inefficiency, incoherence, and improductivity unto the shoulders of the working class.

—It is indispensable to lift the excessive tax barriers. Work establishments themselves must decide on how much and how to pay.

—The unions declare themselves against lifting meat rationing in 1988. Next year should be used for rationalizing and curing the food market.

After the discussion, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission Zdzislaw Sadowski answered some questions. Here are the main points of his address:

—We are meeting now at a paramount moment, on the eve of the referendum which will decide about the pace of overcoming the difficulties. As it seems, we are all aiming at the same thing—to improve living conditions of the population.

—The government has put forward an expanded programme of operation. It answers questions as to how to reach the outlined goals. We have presented a detailed timetable for the next two and a half years.

—Our programme covers all the postulaes submitted in the report by the OPZZ Economic Committee.

—We envisage, among other concepts, a verification of the plan of investment projects as included in the national social and economic plan. I cannot agree with the point whereby we continue to build large production workshops and plants neglecting the modernization of those already in existence. The situation is quite to the contrary, and has been so for many years now at that.

—We plan an increase in investments for the development of science, culture and education.

—The programme remains open. We do realize, however, that its implementation requires understanding and commitment on the part of all working people.

—Every month we shall issue communiques on the fulfilment of specific tasks. Will it contribute to the credibility of our programme. In my opinion, this stands for the best answer of the government to the question about the credibility of the tenets of the reform's second stage.

—I should like to stress here that compensations will be included into wages. I have also repeatedly stressed that all price rises for basic foodstuffs, including meat, as well as electricity, rent, and the like, will be compensated for.

—Will food prices grow by 40 per cent on the average.

—Despite the referendum's results fuel and electricity prices will have to be rationalized. That is what the country's future depends upon.

—The report postulated that we should not depart from the system of meat rationing, not even at higher meat prices. I can well understand the unionists' fears. Information about the system of fund distribution for wages will be announced after the referendum. The government has designed some concepts to this effect, for instance the tax on over-normative wages will be much simplified. What will remain is the tax threshold formula and individual taxation. We aim to give up the use of the 12-per-cent threshold, which if exceeded, was bound to result in drastic tax increase.

Next, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took the floor and stressed that problems discussed in the reform's implementation programme were of decisive importance for Poland's fate, her economy, and public and political life. The implementation programme, the prime minister emphasized, gives ground for both hope and fear. The latter results from the concern about tomorrow, about the conditions of our life.

The prime minister said that any decisions pertaining to the defining of the basket of goods with their price hikes compensated will be consulted with trade unions. This will happen after the referendum, which will be decisive as to the specific outlook of the second stage of the reform.

The interest of the government and the interest of the public are in fact identical, said the prime minister. The population found out in our most recent history what must result from disregarding economic laws. When implementing the second stage of the reform as defined by the PUWP 10th Congress, the government cannot refrain without justification from honouring these laws. It is they that decide about the social and economic development.

The prime minister referred also to the numerous questions about the chances of success of the implementation programme, and stressed that the programme was not anonymous, that it had its specific authors among the government members. However, the implementation of the worked out conception as well as its success depend on consistent introduction of all the programme's elements into practice. In this sense, we are all responsible for the implementation programme, while the government feels fully responsible for its concept.

The government's head also underlined that fulfilment of the programme incured social costs. This is why the economic processes must be accompanied by democratization of public life, by lifting all barriers facing individual enterprise, and by perceiving the principle "all is permitted that is not prohibited by the law" in the right sense. The principle boils down to the adoption of the assumption that we all want to act honestly and for our common sake.

After the discussion ended, the OPZZ council adopted—with 11 abstentions—a stand on the implementation programme of the second stage of economic reform.

In the concluding address, Alfred Miodowicz emphasized the importance of the responsibility that rests upon the labour movement under the circumstances of the reforms' second stage due to implementation of the resolution of the trade unions congress. It is understandable, he said, that the unions attach so much attention to the question of prices which effect the material situation and feelings of workers' families.

PAP Cites 6th PZPR Plenum Report

LD232309 Warsaw PAP in English 1613 GMT 23 Nov 87

["Strategy of Renewal"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 23—The 6th Plenum of the PUWP CC beginning in two days will tackle the fundamental issues of the super-structure in the period of deep economic and political reforms.

For a majority of Poles it has become clear that the new stage of renewal is an economic, political, psychological and social must. It is indispensable to fully release developmental reserves and the rich resources of human energy, knowledge and initiative which are still not sufficiently capitalized on.

The key link is the radicalization of economic reform or making sure that economic mechanisms are able to operate at full potential and not skin-deep.

The transformations which the party is initiating oblige one to creatively make use of Marxism and Leninism, to link loyalty to its principles with the verification of many hitherto perceptions of the roads and methods of reaching socialist goals.

The experience of People's Poland has proven that processes of socialist development cannot be confined to rigid, arbitrarily set patterns, confined in a corset of universal theses and solutions, in isolation from the laws of the preceding formation and above all from its so burdensome heritage, reads the already published report of the PUWP CC Political Bureau for the 6th CC Plenum.

A new society "emerges" from the old one in a long-term historical process in which premises for the development of socialism on an individual basis are created gradually. In steering this process it is necessary to tie a principled attitude with reality, to reject voluntarism and doctrinairism, and not to allow that which is a long-term goal to be treated as a norm binding today. Taking new targets is also a must.

Big socialist enterprises played and continued to play a very important role in the economy and the social life of the country, the report of the Political Bureau stresses. But we have also found out that "big" and "state" one does not necessarily stand for "better," "more socialized," "better satisfying the needs." "State" one may not be truly socialist one in essence. This is the case when an enterprise lives off others, better operating ones and turns out production of low quality, wastes human energy, materials and machines, when there is lack of concern for social affairs, when inter-personal relations are weedy and social bodies play a miniscule role.

The economic reform is betting on the co-existence in Polish conditions of various types and forms of ownership and on optimally capitalizing on the advantages of each of them.

Nonetheless views that unrestrained expansion of private capital and even re-privatization are the key to economic prosperity are void of material foundations, are detached from economic and social reality, and are in their essence naive and illusive.

This example also shows that the strategy of renewal links abidingness by the principles and values of socialism with bold replies to contemporary conditions and needs. It is an expression of the use of the laws of Marxist dialectics in Polish conditions.

Siwicki Discusses Referendum With Workers

LD212035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Without risks, there is no victory, said Florian Siwicki at a meeting before the referendum with representatives of the workers at state farms in Pila Voivodship in (?Strzelce), Chodziez parish.

Everyone who replies yes to both questions continued the general, will consciously support a bold reform aimed at improving living conditions, consolidating the state, and accelerating the development of all the country's economic sectors.

The defence minister also met with the staff command and party aktiv of Air Force troops and units of the Silesian Military District. The future of the country and the upcoming referendum were discussed.

Poll Reveals More Support of Referendum

LD202321 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20—In the latest poll conducted between this Nov. 16 and 17 by the Public Opinion Polling Centre of the Polish Radio and Television the question concerning participation in the coming national referendum was positively answered by 55 percent of the sample. Negative replies were given by 18 percent while 27 percent of the polled were undecided.

The number of Poles who declare their intention to take part in the referendum systematically rises. By way of example, four weeks ago 37 percent of the polled sample wanted to participate in the referendum, while 17 percent took the reverse stand and 46 percent hesitated.

The main change recorded by the poll is the shift of a considerable part of the hesitant to the group that is willing to vote.

Among people who are going to participate in the referendum 87 percent intend to positively answer its first question, while 92 percent—the second one.

Barcikowski Meets Poznan Students, Workers

LD191414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The report by the party Central Committee Politburo for the sixth plenum, which has been published by the press, and the forthcoming national referendum were the subjects raised during meetings of Kazimierz Barcikowski with students of the Adam Mickiewicz University and workers from the Cegielski factory in Poznan. During the meeting with young people Kazimierz Barcikowski said among other things that the second stage of the reform will not cover all the issues relating to transformations occuring in Poland. This will be a long and very deep process, if we want to achieve a market economy with strong state and cooperative sectors, as well as private enterprise and freely determined prices. Such deep changes cannot occur without society's consent. That is why we are seeking society's support for these changes through a referendum, although the operation connected with it, particularly in the economic sphere, is painful, Kazimierz Barcikowski stressed.

17, 20 Nov Politburo Sessions Reported

'Economic Maladies' Studied

AU231337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique on the 17 November Session of the Politburo"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]The Politburo studied a report on the results of the decision of last August to combat economic maladies.

It noted that the control commissions' activities, which include cautionary talks, party punishment, and withdrawals of promotions help to ensure that party members bear personal consequences for various irregularities in economic and social life. However, people continue to frequently violate the law, disregard social interests, promote bad management, waste production, turn out poor-quality products, and indulge in lax attitudes toward duties. This hinders the development of the national economy and gives rise to public dissatisfaction. Party cells and organizations must fight these features.

Arranging lavish functions and jubilees is also a malady. Our country's situation makes it socially and economically necessary to cut down such functions to a modest size. Every attempt to bypass this necessity must be frustrated by self-management, trade union, and party organizations.

The Politburo asked control commissions to continue their intensive efforts to combat economic maladies.

The Politburo also studied the implementation of the proposals resulting from various comprehensive control checks carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control and noted progress in this regard. It instructed the controllers to continue their consistent activities in this regard.

The Politburo decided that the first part of the sixth Central Committee plenum will be held on 25 November and the second in the first half of December. The plenum will discuss the intensification of socialist renewal as a condition for accelerating Poland's development.

The Politburo plenum report, which was published in full by the party press and in an abridged version by other dailies, discusses the main changes resulting from the present economic, political, and ideotheoretical needs. The creative and militant practical development of socialist renewal requires a more effective employment of devices that can better trigger one's enterprising spirit everywhere, especially in the socialized sector, better ensure justice in production and distribution, boost the status of civic militancy in government institutions, strengthen the rule of law as well as civic freedoms and discipline, and better adapt party guidance to present needs, goals, and conditions.

The Politburo expects that views and proposals expressed with regard to the plenum report by members of the PZPR and the allied parties and by nonparty people will be voiced during the sixth plenum and will greatly enrich the plenum resolution.

Report on Constitution

LD202300 Warsaw PAP in English 1738 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov.20—The Political Bureau report for the 6th PUWP CC Plenum (to start Nov. 25) published already stresses that the scope of changes implemented in the recent years in favour of democratization and law-abidingness is unequalled in the history of People's Poland. Numerous new, sometimes pioneering institutional-legal solutions create a broad structure of openness, people's rule and self-government. They also point to the need of transformations in the Constitution that the party came in favour of at the 10th congress (1986). The binding Constitution of the Polish People's Republic was approved of by the Sejm in 1952. It is social

discussion that is to decide whether necessary changes will be introduced in the Constitution, or work on a new Constitution will be started.

The Political Bureau stated the necessity of introducing such notions in the Constitution that will strengthen its role as supreme source of fundamental and at the same time possibly precise norms covering the most important spheres of social life. The report for the 6th plenum stated that the Constitution should more deeply characterize social-economic and political relations, develop the notions of civil rights and duties, clearly determine the goals, range, and character of the activity of all main links of the political system, including an interpretation of the essence of selfgovernment and its prospects in a socialist state.

The Constitution should solve the issue of the structure of people's councils and the Sejm, namely, whether it should be made up of one or two chambers, or, for instance, whether the emergence of a body representing local selfgovernments in our parliament would be justified. Experience also speaks in favour of considering the possibility of harmonizing the terms of representative bodies of all levels with periods of socio-economic planning.

The Political Bureau is also in favour of supporting the Democratic Party's proposals to make an entry in the Constitution that would define the place of the private sector in the national economy.

These were only some of the issues which should be raised in the course of elaborating preliminary, introductory assumptions of changes in the Constitution.

Sejm Discuss Motions by Electorate

LD192012 Warsaw PAP in English 1827 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 19—Member of the Council of State Wladyslaw Jonkisz spoke in Sejm about those workings of the council which had helped implement the postulates and motions aired during the parliamentary elections.

Many of the motions concerned the development of democratic institutions and the style of power execution. Facts strongly confirm radical changes in this field. Representative bodies have grown stronger in their capacity of organs of real power and have become a forum for coalitionlike cooperation in solving social and economic questions. People's councils have consolidated and their self-governing character amplified. A system of consulting and search for optimum decisions has developed.

Authorized by the government, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski said that the total of 51.5 thousand motions and postulates reached the Sejm during the electoral campaign. Ninety-three per cent of them referred to local problems and seven per cent referred to the centre. Fifty-one per cent of those "local" postulates had been satisfied by June 30, this year, and 59 per cent of the "central" ones.

The Sejm included many motions and postulates into the national socio-economic plan for the current quinquennium. Many others entered various comprehensive or ministerierial development projects.

The government realizes that in the public's eyes the expectations of the voters are fulfilled to a merely satisfactory degree. The materialization of legal and economic solutions brought about by the second stage of the economic reform will, at the same time, be the materialization of many various motions from the electoral campaign.

Vice-chairman of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council Deputy Jozef Kukulka disagreed with the opinion of the government and the NIK (Supreme Board of Control) that the advancements in fulfilling the considerable part of citizens' motions should be regarded as satisfactory.

It is true that a considerable effort was made in the group of motions concerning agriculture and food economy but many of the postulates made two years ago still wait to be solved. In economy, an appropriate relation has not been restored between wages in the budget sphere and in production. As regards the economic policy, the voters wanted quicker implementation of the reform. These motions and postulates remain topical in the second stage of the reform.

Special significance is ascribed to the motions concerning the preparation of a draft of the new Polish Constitution, drafts of the new election law to People's Councils and the Sejm, the amendments to the law on the People's Councils' system and the local self-government, and the draft of the law on law-making.

Authorized by the Sejm committees, Deputy Bogdan Prus (PUWP) said that satisfactory progress has not been noted in solving such problems as the implementation of tasks in housebuilding, public health protection, modernization of the system of social benefits, and improvement in the supplies for agriculture. It is necessary to step up activities in environment protection and the struggle against social ills.

The deputy suggested that the Sejm accept the submitted draft resolution on the implementation of motions and postulates forwarded during the electoral campaign.

Council of Ministers Restructures Ministries

LD240145 Warsaw PAP in English 2313 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 23—At the meeting of the Council of Ministers held here today, ministerial statutes were granted to the Ministries of: National Education, Spatial

Economy and Construction, Labour and Welfare Policy, Industry, Internal Market, of Transport, Shipping and Communications, of Foreign Economic Relations, and to the Committee for Youth and Sport.

It is envisaged that during the weeks to come, the statutes of main and central bodies of the state administration, which were not subject to the Sejm decisions of October, 23, will undergo appropriate changes.

Following the directions of restructuring the central administration, the adopted statutes eliminate departmental and sectoral character of departments and offices. The work of organizational cells of new ministries is submitted to their tasks. The structures of new ministries were considerably simplified in comparison to the formerly existing ones. This found its manifestation in the considerable decrease of the number of departments and offices. e.g. in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations there are 12 departments instead of former 23.

The Council of Ministers adopted first resolutions and ordinances changing, in line with the implementation programme of the 2nd stage of the economic reform, the powers of the founding bodies. The adopted decisions increase autonomy of enterprises.

In line with the resolution of Oct. 23 on setting up the hard coal community, following the motion from the minister of industry, the Council of Ministers listed out 48 establishments and state economic units affiliated in the community.

The resolution introduces essential changes in the government's and its Presidium's work schedules. There has been a clear distinction between the powers of these bodies which in the past were partly overlapping.

One of the outcomes of the performed restructuring of the centrum is the necessity to re-deploy a considerable number of people formerly employed in the eliminated or re-organized main and central state administration bodies. The Council of Ministers adopted a bill, to be submitted to the Sejm, concerning the rights of these employees along with a draft version of appropriate implementing regulations.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the situation in agriculture. In face of farmers' fears concerning assumptions to price-income policy in the respect to profitability of agricultural production and shaping farmer's incomes, the Council of Ministers confirmed that the forwarded proposals envisage simultaneous compensation of growth of cost of agricultural production through an appropiate growth of procurement prices which would fully guarantee the profitability of agriprodctuion.

The Council of Ministers re-assured inviolability of the principles of agricultural policy adopted at a joint PUWP CC and UPP CC plenary meeting.

The Council of Ministers familiarized itself with the report on preparations to winter on the part of the power industry, municipal services, housing industry, and transport.

Labor Policy Minister on Wages, Benefits

AU231318 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Nov 87 p 3

[Interview with Janusz Pawlowski, minister of labor and social policy, by Halina Lesnicka: "Unblocking the Paths to Progress"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Lesnicka] Since the reorganization of central institutions the word wages has been dropped from the name of the ministry that you head. Does this mean that your ministry will no longer deal with wages?

[Pawlowski] Not at all. What has happened is that responsibility for finding resources for wages has been transferred to the finance minister. The finance ministry will evaluate enterprises from the point of view of economic efficiency. Our department, however, will have the task of developing wages policy and determining wage differentials. The ministry's role will change. During the second stage of the reform enterprises will enjoy more independence in dealing with wages. Our role is one of providing enterprises with instruments that will help them to set appropriate wage levels and of suggesting the best possible incentive mechanisms. In my opinion, this is the way in which the second stage of the reform paves the way to the creation of a genuine incentive-based wage systems.

[Lesnicka] This will not be an easy task in view of the wage disproportions and wage leveling that we have seen over the last few years...

[Pawlowski] The most difficult task we face is that of overcoming the psychological barrier. Habits of pay egalitarianism are still very strong, but to stimulate economic development we need wage systems that favor the best workers. The reduction in wage differentials that has taken place can be considered one way in which the first stage of the reform has failed. It has eliminated strong incentives for better work and the desire to receive promotion, and it has a had a demoralizing effect on part of the cadre. The main reason for this happening—it did not need to happen—was pressure from the work forces themselves.

Thus, what is important during the second stage of the reform is the creation of authentic incentive systems that will make it possible for an outstanding worker to earn several times as much an average one. There already are enterprises in which the wage difference between the best workers and average workers amounts to about Z50,000, and this does not cause conflicts; it is accepted by work forces. But this is just the beginning.

If we were to give in to calls for wage egalitarianism, then we would make no progress. Egalitarianism does not encourage higher labor productivity. Only an increase in productivity means goods and services, that is, increased supply. The planned amendment to the law on plant wage systems—it is to be introduced shortly—will create conditions for greater wage differentiation. It is envisaged that the amendment will make it no longer necessary to register plant wage agreements. Wage agreements will be concluded directly between managerial boards and trade union organizations. Thus, wage decisions will be made independently, but, at the same time, enterprises themselves will have to assume responsibility for the consequences of these decisions. The aim of a wage policy of this kind is to release production and cadre reserves. Enterprises will decide whether it is worth employing fewer people, who are more productive and better paid for their work. [passage omitted]

[Lesnicka] Let us turn to another area of the ministry's work, that is, social policy. The program for the implementation of the second stage of the reform also envisages a reorganization of the system of welfare benefits and pensions. What kind of changes are planned?

[Pawlowski] We believe that the current system for reviewing and raising tensions and benefits does not have enough of social impact. Thus, we have started work on creating a new pension system that should ensure that benefits are maintained at an appropriate level in relation to wages. We are still at the initial stage of this project. Its main aim is to ensure that pensions reflect the wages that a person has earned during his working life. We want to create a system that will mean that when an employee retires, his material position will be the same as it was when he was working. We will submit these ideas at next year's Second National Party Conference, and once the system is approved, it can be introduced sometime after 1990. [passage omitted]

Space Research Conference Concludes

LD190006 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 18—Organized to mark the 20th anniversary of the "Interkosmos" programme, the two-day scientific session ended here today. The participants included scholars from 10 countries, who cooperate with the programme, and representatives of international organizations dealing with space issues.

The session discussed the hitherto research achievements of the "Interkosmos" programme and prospects for the nearest future. Preparations for a pioneer "Phobos" mission are being made to carry out complex studies of Mars and its moon Phobos. Starting in mid-1988, the mission will initiative a massive international programme of research into Mars scheduled for the end of our century and the beginning of the next.

The "Interkosmos" creates a great opportunity for smaller countries to participate in major space programmes, vice-chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Committee for Space Research Professor Andrzej Zielinski told PAP on conclusion of the session.

Cooperation within the "Interkosmos" is not of commercial nature and allows any of the interested countries to carry out research operation in proportion to its needs and potential. It was owing to this that Poland could take part in such an interesting undertaking as the "Vega" mission, which probed the Halley's comet. Similar possibilities of participation exist in other major programmes, including the Mars research.

Press Communique on Orzechowski's PRC Visit

AU191213 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 87 p 6

["Press Communique on the Official Visit to the PRC by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PPR Minister of Foreign Affairs"—PAP headline]

[Text] From 10 to 16 November 1987, PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member and PPR Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, paid an official visit to China at the invitation of CPC Central Committee Politburo Member and PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian.

Marian Orzechowski was received by General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang; and Chairman of the National People's Congress Peng Zhen.

During his PRC visit, M. Orzechowski visited Shanghai, Guangzhou, and the island of Hainan, where he acquainted himself with the functioning of the special economic zone that is presently being set up there.

Both sides signed an agreement on cooperation between the PPR and PRC foreign ministries and exchanged notifications on reopening the Polish Consulate General in Guangzhou and a second PRC consulate in a Polish city.

The Polish and Chinese foreign ministers informed each other about the basic problems and experiences in socialist construction in the PPR and PRC and in implementing the profound economic and political reforms in both countries. They expressed interest in enhancing the exchange of experience in implementing these reforms.

In this connection, Marian Orzechowski reported on the principles of the second stage of the economic reform and on the plans to enhance socialist democracy in Poland. Minister Wu Xueqian presented the outcome of the 13th CPC Congress.

The sides stressed the vital importance of top-level political dialogue for the shaping of mutual relations.

They also reviewed the implementation of decisions adopted by the leaders of both states, which was one of the main purposes of the visit. It was stated that their meetings and talks had resulted in the opening of a qualitatively new stage in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between both nations, parties, and countries.

At the same time, both sides underlined the inspiring role of the PZPR and CPC in the further comprehensive development of these relations. They also indicated the significance of establishing and expanding contacts and cooperation between the parliaments and political and social organizations of both states, this being an important method of enhancing mutual understanding and confidence and of tightening the bonds of friendship between the peoples of both states.

Both ministers concurred that the relations of friendly cooperation between Poland and China in the economic, trade, and scientific-technical spheres are developing favorably. Both sides will continue to make efforts and seek new channels and new forms in order to further develop it.

Both countries will aim to further expand cultural, scientific, personnel, tourist, and sports exchange, imparting a comprehensive character to bilateral relations.

As a result of the broad exchange of views on the subject of key problems in the international situation, especially the situation in Europe and in the regions of Asia and the Pacific, both sides agreed that one of the most urgent tasks at the moment is to halt the arms race and preserve peace throughout the world. Poland and China are in favor of a fair and rational settlement of all international disputes and conflicts by political means and the elimination of hotbeds of wars in the world.

In this spirit, both sides ministers exchanged views on current topics connected with the disarmament talks.

They favored a radical reduction and full elimination of nuclear and other mass extermination weapons and the prevention of a transfer of armaments into space. Poland and China recognized the Soviet-U.S. preliminary agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles as an essential step toward a reduction of strategic nuclear armaments. The Chinese side attentively listened to Minister Orzechowski's report on the growing interest in and positive international response to the Jaruzelski plan.

During the talks, both states' active part in consolidating peace and international security, reducing the level of armaments, and developing international cooperation was noted.

The sides stressed the usefulness of continuing an exchange of views and assessments about international issues and informing each other about each side's stance concerning these issues, as well as of tightening the contacts between the diplomatic-consular services of both countries.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth, mutual respect, and understanding. Marian Orzechowski invited Minister Wu Xueqian to pay an official visit to the PPR.

SRV National Assembly Delegation Ends Visit

BK210555 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 20—Talks were held in Warsaw from Nov. 14-18 between the delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Le Quang Dao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council, and a delegation of the Polish Sejm (National Assembly) headed by its speaker, Roman Malinowski.

Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were Do Quang Trung, alternate member of the CPV CC, chairman of the People's Committee of Quang Ninh Province; Father Vo Thanh Trinh, president of the Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics, deputy to the National Assembly; Mrs Vo Thi Hong Phieu, deputy to the National Assembly; Le Trang, deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

On the Polish side were M. Rakowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm and member of the Polish United Workers' Party; Z. Surowiec, secretary of the State Council, and others.

Le Quang Dao expresssed the Vietnamese People's great joy at the successes recorded by the Polish people in the normalization of the socioeconomic and political life, which have taken Poland out of the crisis and stabilized the situation more and more.

He also affirmed Vietnam's full support for the foreign policy of peace of Poland, particularly the peace proposal made by W. Jaruzelski on May 8, 1987 on arms reduction and increase of mutual trust in Europe.

The two sides express full support for the peace initiatives and important proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at achieving disarmament and preventing a nuclear war. The two sides highly value and fully support the five-point statement on October 8, 1987 of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

On Nov. 18, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Socialist United Workers's Party, president of the State Council, warmly received the delegation.

The delegation left Warsaw on Nov. 19.

It was seen off by R. Malinowski and other high officials and Vietnamese Ambassador to Poland Nguyen Trong Thuat.

Australian Foreign Minister Arrives 23 Nov

LD232206 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 23—Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Poland today for an official visit at the invitation from Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

At the Warsaw Okecie Airport he was greeted by Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Majewski. Present was Ambassador of Australia to Poland Lawry W. Herron.

Tonight Hayden left for Krakow, the first leg of his Polish trip.

Though separated by thousands of kilometres, Poland and Australia have been conducting animated political dialogue. Orzechowski paid a visit to Australia in October last year.

Further on Jaruzelski Visit to Greece

Jaruzelski Dinner Speach

AU240919 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 87 p 8

["Text" of speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 19 November dinner given in his honor by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis in Athens]

[Text] Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Montaigne wrote 400 years ago: "Wishing to be inspired by the Muses, I do not know whether to go to Athens or to Krakow." Krakow, which is one of the finer rooms in the palace of European civilization and culture, represents a special value for the Polish people. However, this palace could never exist without its Greek foundations. Greek philosophical, literary, artistic, and scientific heritage is an essential part of European culture, which includes my nation.

There is probably no Pole who at the sound of the word Greece is not aware of the inexhaustible riches of your country's ideas and achievements. I am sure that every Polish schoolchild knows names such as Homer, Sophocles, Democritus, Socrates, Aristoteles, Fidias, Archimedes, and Pythagoras, as well as Olympus or Acropolis.

It is not only to ancient history that we owe the authenticity of the links between our nations. Our links have also been forged by the fact that our nations's similar annals have been interspersed with periods of blossoming and periods of lost independence. Our rich friendship and cooperation have received new values in the past few decades, and we have noticed this as soon as we arrived here.

Let me thank you once again for your invitation to visit Greece, for your hospitality, friendship, and affection. Greek friends, please accept our cordial greetings and best wishes for the noble nation of Greece.

Mr President, a glimmer of hope has appeared in the international situation—in East-West relations. The Soviet-American dialogue has been revived. We expect that agreement of importance to all nations will be signed to lower military tension. We think that this is a good start on the road to a world without wars, to a truly safe world.

The most important task today is to finally free our civilization from the threat of nuclear annihilation and to ensure lasting, peaceful, and progressive development for nations. The complete elimination of nuclear weapons not only from Europe, but also from the world would be man's greatest moral victory in our times. The "golden age" of mankind is still ahead of us.

The increasing interdependence throughout the world is an objective process, one which makes it necessary for all states and nations to cooperate. Together with other socialist countries Poland continues to help strengthen all positive trends in international relations. We steadfastly seek such an infrastructure of cooperation which, while not harming anyone, would bring benefits to all.

We know that there are forces in Europe and elsewhere which oppose dialogue and accord and which are interested in confrontation policy. That is why despite the peace efforts of many states, our common European home continues to be threatened. We are disturbed not only by the large stocks of weapons, but also by the prevailing mistrust and the emergence of revisionist trends. It is in the interest of all European states to counter these features. We are pleased to note that Athens, the cradle of our civilization, is aware of these problems.

We are for a lasting and just solution of the Cypriot problem on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of Cyprus and for withdrawing all foreign armed forces from Cyprus in line with the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and by the Security Council.

Poland always sticks to the principle that the present political-territorial order in Europe and in all its regions must be fully respected.

We are in favor of an active and balanced continuation of all the elements of the CSCE process. Out of responsibility for the future of our old continent, not so long ago we put forward a comprehensive plan to reduce armaments and to increase confidence in central Europe. We are pleased with the vital and extensive interest in this plan.

Europe seems to be less divided when viewed from this magnificent country, which produced notions such as democracy, political culture, and tolerance. In this country one can see how fragile is what divides us and how strong is what links us.

Mr President, our talks today have produced outlines of Polish and Greek identical or convergent views on many issues of international life. We are at one in our efforts to endow the relations between our states and nations with new quality. My visit to Greece is the first ever at such a level, and this is a fact of special political meaning and evidence that the Polish-Greek dialogue and cooperation continue to develop positively. This is also our joint pledge with regard to the future. We are in favor of a comprehensive development of our relations with Greece in line with traditions of history and with the present needs and tasks.

To this end I wish to raise a toast to you, Mr President, to Greek-Polish friendship, and to Europe's peaceful future.

Papandreou Dinner Speech

LD220039 Warsaw PAP in English 0051 GMT 21 Nov 87

["Papandreou's Banquet Speech (abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Athens, Nov. 20—Greeting Gen. Jaruzelski in the name of the Greek Government and nation, Papandreou stated that he vividly recalled the visit which he paid to Poland in 1984. He underscored the hospitality of the Polish nation which surpassed any other known to him and stated that the then contact and today's visit were a real revival of the spirit and tradition of long and permanent Polish-Greek friendship.

The Greek premier stressed that Poland and Greece had the same dramatic feeling for history. They paid the same tremendous price for historical tragedies, especially in the world wars.

The Greek nation and government have not remained passive witnesses of the internal tensions which led to the dangerous crisis in Poland several years ago. At that time we shared the anxiety of the Polish nation. The Greeks, with their tradition of struggle for national and social rights, always support all political, economic and trade union aspirations, Papandreou stated further on. Nonetheless, knowing the deeply patriotic feelings of the Polish authorities we expressed our confidence for their aims, and especially the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski. We have never doubted the sincerity of his intentions to implement the reforms which he promised. We have also never questioned his desire to lead the country to unity and to cooperation within it, he said.

The Greek leader positively assessed Polish-Greek relations in the last period and pointed to possibilities of developing cooperation in many fields.

Our countries play a leading role in the striving for peace and disarmament. Greece and Poland have their contributions to this cause. The concrete proposal of Poland containing a plan aimed at nuclear disarmament and reductions in conventional weaponry is well-known to us, Papandreou pointed out.

The premier ended his speech with wishes of prosperity for the Polish nation.

Sartzetakis Dinner Speech

LD200023 Warsaw PAP in English 2305 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Report on speech given by Greek President Khristo Sartzetakis at a 19 November Athens banquet given in honor of Polish Council of State President Wojciech Jaruzelski; "abridged"]

[Text] Athens, Nov. 19—The feelings of love and respect of the Greek people for Poland and the Polish people remain unchaged, and find their official expression in the foreign policy of our country. As you must know, the constant orientation in Greece's policy is the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with as many states in the world as possible regardless of political, social, economic and systemic differences.

It is Greece's constant and consistent policy, pursued even when it may make others, without excepting our allies and partners, dissatisfied with us, albeit temporarily since in the end they embark upon a similar line of actions. A characteristic example in this respect can be the official stance of Greece during the recent difficult period your country experienced, when the Greek prime minister paid an official visit to you, while prominent personalities of other countries only followed his footsteps.

Desired by the nations, world peace and relations of friendship between states and peoples must be based upon the respect of national sovereignty and independence as well as upon non-intereference into internal affairs of other states. These are conclusions of elementary logics resulting from the dramatic events of the past. At the same time, they are foundations for international order and international relations. The Helsinki Final Act can be the latest exemplification here.

Instances of violating these principles of international order keep on recurring, even today, close to the end of our century. The Cypriot problem is undoubtedly the most extreme example of this, as it is of direct interest to Greece and constitutes a life problem for a considerable number of the Greek people. However, the Cypriot problem is also an international problem and as such must be of interest to any country.

Whenever we can we voice anew our desire to establish peaceful and harmonious relations with Turkey under the principles of international law and international resolutions and agreements. We are not hiding our will and determination to defend, in keeping with the international law and international agreements, every single fistful of our national soil as well as our laws. Such is our inviolable stand, which is on top of anything else dictated by our history.

I am particularly glad that under your leadership Poland pursues identical or convergent to our policy in relation to international situation, putting special emphasis upon peace and the efforts to alleviate international tensions, to curb the arms race and to establish relations of trust and friendship with as broad a range as possible. This policy is consolidated and tightened by frequent contacts and talks on various levels. Such are the relations between our countries and they bear fruit to the advantage of both our peoples.

20 Nov Activities

LD201952 Warsaw PAP in English 1531 GMT 20 Nov 87

["Second Day of Jaruzelski's Visit to Greece (By PAP reporters Zbigniew Falecki and Marek Ostrowski)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Athens, Nov. 20—Wojciech Jaruzelski started the second day of his official visit to Greece with a tour of the Acropolis. A group of conservators working there asked Wojciech Jaruzelski to make an entry in a visitor's book. "I am deeply impressed here," wrote the Polish guest.

Also today, the president of the Council of State met at the Greek Parliament with its President Ioannis Alevras. The Greek side was represented during the talks by — chief secretary of the parliament, three vice-presidents and representatives of political parties. Ioannis Alevras expressed support for the initiative of the speaker of the Sejm (Polish parliament) on organizing a meeting of presidents of parliaments of CSCE states, whereas Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance of that meeting, which would be held in Warsaw on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two. Both the Polish and Greek nations experienced great losses and suffering during the war.

The meeting also voiced concern for peace in Europe and the world and stressed the significance of Soviet-U.S. relations for the cause of peace. Wojciech Jaruzelski remarked that peace would not be full unless all the countries took part in building it, everyone in its geographical region.

Also today, the Polish leader held talks with Premier Andreas Papandreou. Following face to face talks, both politicians presided over plenary talks between the delegations.

During the talks which passed in a good atmosphere the sides expressed interest in the further development of Polish-Greek cooperation, including the economic one.

Next, foreign vice-ministers of Poland and Greece Tadeusz Olechowski and Ioannis Papandreou, signed an agreement on preventing double taxation. Following a short ceremony of the signing of the document both leaders made statements for newsmen who arrived in large numbers.

We feel especially honoured by the visit of Mr. Jaruzelski, stated premier Papandreou. The relaitons between our states and nations are really very close. We have talked about our countires, about the problems which we encounter, about the hopes which we have as concerns the reforms being put into effect in Poland. These reforms are action and not plain verbalism and the referendum will surely be proof of this, stated premier Papandreou.

Each of us talked about a great number of matters and we arrived at a conclusion that there are so many problems that we are not able to discuss all of them: another meeting will be necessary. What this means is that both President Sartzetakis and I will visit Poland in the nearest future, the Greek premier continued.

I also stress the significance of Polish-Greek relations. Our countries belong to two different socio-political systems and two different military blocs. This fact bears a great impact on the matter of detente in Europe and on efforts for disarmament, Papandreou said.

This visit was very important to us, stated Wojciech Jaruzelski. It brought inspiration, it brought food for thought and the heart. For thought meaning that it will undoubteldy contribute to the development and expansion of cooperation between our countries in the economic, cultural and all other fields in which this cooperation could and will be useful for both our states and nations. The capacities in this respect are big. We were able to confirm this during the hitherto talks, the president of the Council of State said.

We have encountered great coridality and hospitality, respect and sympathy for our nation. We were at one in our basic outlooks on the international situation. We discern the place and role of Poland and Greece in

constructing bridges between East and West. Our countries, which belong to different alliances, at the same time constitute a valuable model of the possibilities of cooperation, with respect for the differences and in being guided by universal, supreme reasons. In this place I want to stress the special role which Premier Papandreou plays in this matter. His political courage, long-term thinking and perspective have contributed to the fact that laready several years ago he created an extremely valuable precedence for reviving cooperation between Poland and Greece and at the same time cooperation between East and West.

In the evening general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece exterior, Charliaos Florakis arrived at the residence in Vouliagmeni for talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski. After the meeting the Polish leader held a discussion with Konstantinos Mitsotakis, chairman of the main opposition party in Greece, the New Democracy Party.

In the early evening Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived for a press conference to a hall packed with newsmen at the Zapio Centre in downtown Athens. The meeting was an occasion for the reporters to gain direct information from the president of the Council of State of Poland, above all, on the course of his talks with Premier Andreas Papandreou and the plenary debates of both delegations in Vouliagmeni as well as on the views of the Polish leader on many aspects of the situation in Poland and the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski once again stressed his satisfaction at the talks carried out during the visit to Greece. He stated that during Friday's meeting with Andreas Papandreou and a group of his closest associates special attention was paid to the tremendous possibilities of multi-prong development of Polish-Greek relations.

The sides briefed each other on the situation in their countries. Wojciech Jaruzelski accentuated that the Greek side received the information supplied to it with full understanding.

Views were also exchanged on the international situation with the conclusion that Poland and Greece should continue to actively act on behalf of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe. "I think that our cooperaiton constitutes a certain model of how one can, in belonging to different political and military alliances and being guided by different political system principles at the same time reach a high level of mutual understanding and cooperation without losing one's identity but enriching it mutually."

In the evening Wojciech Jaruzelski and the remaining members of the Polish delegation met with the diplomatic corps accredited to Greece.

At the end of the second day of the visit Premier Papandreou gave a reception in honour of the president of the Council of State of Poland at one of the hotels in downtown Athens. Both leaders delivered speeches.

Cultural Ministers Talk

LD212259 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Athens, Nov. 21—Polish, and Greek culture ministers Aleksander Krawczuk and Melina Mercouri today held talks on cultural cooperation between both countries.

The sides expressed interest in developing mutual relations, considering such events as organising a display of Polish decorative art in Greece, production of one of Polish operas there, and movie co-production.

Minister Krawczuk said that Poland was looking forward to broader contact with the Greek art, both the ancient and contemporary one. Minister Krawczuk invited MS Mercouri to visit Poland. She told the press with satisfaction that she would visit Poland next year.

PZPR-PASOK Talks

LD211358 Warsaw PAP in English 0136 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Athens, Nov. 20—A delegation of the PUWP, led by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary Jozef Czyrek, met with a PASOK delegation, led by member of the PASOK's Executive Bureau Jorgos Papandreou, here.

During the talks, both delegations discussed problems of PUWP-PASOK cooperation. The PUWP delegation invited the PASOK delegation to pay a visit to Poland. Referring to the meeting of delegations of communists, worker and left-wing parties in Moscow, the two delegations stressed significance of cooperation of the left for consolidating peace and friendship among peoples.

Visit Ends

LD212318 Warsaw PAP in English 1744 GMT 21 Nov 87

[By PAP reporters Marek Ostrowski and Zbigniew Falecki)

[Text] Athens, Nov 21—The third day of the Polish top-level official visit to Greece started with a tour of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk, and other members of the Polish delegation were greeted at the entrance to the museum by Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri.

Showing the Polish guests around the museum, Melina Mercouri recalled that Greece has long demanded that the more precious relics of the ancient Greece, plundered before Greece's independence, be returned. Wojciech Jaruzelski wished Greece a success in her strivings.

After seeing with great interest the magnificent exhibits, the guests went on a tour of nearby Piraeus. The programme envisaged a visit to Corinth but due to bad weather the hosts had to offer another route.

In the late afternoon, the Polish delegation took part in a farewell ceremony at the Athens International Airport. On behalf of the hosts, Wojciech Jaruzelski was bidden farewell by President Christos Sartzetakis. Present were representatives of the Greek Government with Vice-Premier, National Defence Minister Yannis Charalambopoulos.

Poland's president of the Council of State and the Greek president exchanged cordial words and thanks by the Tupolev-134 special plane. The three-day Polish top-level official visit wound up.

Jaruzelski Cables Papandreou

LD212319 Warsaw PAP in English 1933 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Athens, Nov. 21—In the cable Wojciech Jaruzelski dispatched to President of the Republic of Greece from aboard his aircraft today, the president of the Council of State expressed his conviction that the talks he had had with Greek politicians would contribute to further strengthening of the ties between the two countries as well as to elevating Polish-Greek relations to a higher level in all domains.

"I should like to express my deep satisfaction," the cable read, "that the talks were honest and constructive and that they were held in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding. They confirm the fact that active dialogue and all-embracing cooperation between states, despite exisiting differences, are not only possible, but downright indispensable to the improvement of international climate and to an increase in confidence, in the interest of the world's peaceful future".

Returns, Makes Statement

LD212320 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 21—Having wound up his official visit to Greece, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski returned home tonight.

In his statement at the airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, in part: The talks we held with the president and premier of Greece confirmed uniformity of views on many fundamental issues, both in the international and bilateral dimension. There is a major proximity of views on other matters.

Jaruzelski pointed to the significance of the Greek tradition, history, and culture, as well as, unusual hospitality, cordiality, and high respect for Poland.

Greek Reportage

For Greek reportage on the official visit of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, including his talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, see the Greece section of the 19 November West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Ceausescu, Wife Pay Official Visit to Egypt

Arrive in Cairo

AU231856 Bucharest AGERPRES English 1804 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 23/11/1987—President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Madame Elena Ceausescu arrived in Cairo on November 23 for an official visit of friendship upon the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and of Madame Suzanne Mubarak.

Upon their arrival at the airport in Cairo, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu were most cordially and warmly welcomed by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Madame Suzanne Mubarak.

From the airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Madame Elena Ceausescu and Madame Suzanne Mubarak made for the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis where the official reception ceremony was held.

At the presidential palace, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu conversed with President Nuhammad Husni Mubarak and Madame Suzanne Mubarak in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The belief was expressed that the visit, the talks and the understandings to be reached would contribute to further developing the ties of friendship and manysided collaboration between Romania and Egypt, between the peoples of the two countries.

From there, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Madame Husni Mubarak left for Kubekh Palace, the official residence reserved for the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people during their Egyptian sojourn.

The visit, which continues the rich tradition of Romanian- Egyptian summits, is another telling expression of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, of the mutual wish to confer an ever richer content on the cooperation between Romania and Egypt bilaterally and internationally, to mutual interest, in the interests of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Visit al-Sadat Memorial

AU231857 Bucharest AGERPRES English 1812 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 23/11/1987—Monday, November 23, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu laid floral wreaths at the Memorial of the Unknown Soldier and at the Memorial of Anwar al-Sadat in Cairo.

The wreaths were a sign of deep homage paid to those who gave their lives to their homeland's liberty, independence and progress.

The ceremony was attended by the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit to Egypt.

Hold Talks With Mubarak

AU232059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 23/11/1987—Official talks started in Cairo Monday, November 23, between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Madame Elena Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak welcomed, in that framework too, the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Madame Elena Ceausescu are paying to Egypt, expressing their confidence that the understandings to be reached would confer fresh dimensions on the cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked on behalf of Madame Elena Ceausescu and on his own behalf for the invitation of visiting Egypt, for the warm reception extended to them, emphasizing that he saw in it a proof of the friendly feelings the Romanian and Egyptian peoples nurture for each other. The belief was asserted that the current summit would go down as another outstanding moment in the further development of the fine Romanian-Egyptian ties.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed their satisfaction at meeting again and continuing the dialogue on questions of mutual interest, which proved to have a decisive importance in the steady strengthening of links of close friendship and productive collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Under the sign of common will to give an ever richer content to the Romanian-Egyptian relations, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak examined the current stage and the prospects of bilateral relations as well as questions of the international political situation. During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of links between Romania and Egypt which see continuous growth. It was assessed that there were broad possibilities to more powerfully expand the collaboration between the two countries on an economic plane, by promoting modern forms of cooperation, including the building of new industrial units as well as to increase and diversify commercial exchanges. It was also highlighted that favourable prerequisites were provided for the amplification of cooperation in the technical-scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak underlined that the members of the two delegations should analyse during the visit specific ways and means of boosting the cooperation between Romania and Egypt in accordance with the orientations set and understandings reached at top level.

It was stressed that the further promotion of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of collaboration was for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Opinions were also exchanged on current aspects of the world political life, with special concern for the problems related to a political settlement of the Middle East situation and the achievement of a lasting peace in the area, for the achievement of disarmament, the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, the establishment of a climate of detente, security, confidence and collaboration worldwide.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem understanding.

Propose Toasts at Dinner

AU232100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 23/11/1987—The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and Madame Suzanne Mubarak gave an official dinner on Monday, November 23, in honour of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Madame Elena Ceausescu.

The attendance included the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit to Egypt.

Present were also Egyptian officials.

During the dinner, held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak proposed toasts which were followed with keen interest and punctuated by applause.

Communique on Ethiopian Leader's Visit Issued

AU240821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Nov 87 p 1

["Joint Communique" on the visit by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to Romania on 16-19 November, adopted on 19 November in Bucharest]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, paid an official visit of friendship to the SR of Romania on 16-19 November 1987.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the officials who accompanied him on this visit enjoyed a warm welcome as an expression of the fraternal relations of solidarity and friendship established between the Romanian and the Ethiopian peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, held official talks in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem, and mutual understanding.

Within the talks, the two party and state leaders briefed each other on their current concern with the development of their countries. They proceeded to a thorough examination of the ways and means to further develop bilateral relations between the two countries and to a broad exchange of views on the major current international situation.

The talks were attended on the Romanian side by: Comrades Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate PEC member and RCP Central Committee secretary; Silviu Curticeanu, RCP Central Committee secretary; Barbu Petrescu, RCP Central Committee member, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee; Cornel Pinzaru, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister at the Ministry of National Defense; Nicolae Mihalache, counselor to the president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Barbu Popescu, Romanian ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; and Dimitrie Stefanescu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Ethiopian side [spelling of Ethiopian names as published] by: Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, member of the WPE Central Committee, vice president of the State Council; Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee secretary; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the WPE Central Committee, head of the Chancellery and special counselor to the Ethiopian president; Major-General Abei . Wolde Mariam, member of the WPE Central Committee, deputy minister in charge of logistics and finance at the Ministry of National Defense; Commander Haile Wolde Mariam, member of the WPE Central Committee, head of planning and programs at the Ministry of National Defense; Girma Beshah, candidate member of the WPE Central Committee; Aklilu Afework, minister,

secretary of the National Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Alemayehu Agonafer, deputy commissary of the Commission for Defense Industry; Assefa Wolde, director of the Europe Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Makonnen Gizaw, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the SR of Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the activity carried out to implement the provisions of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the provisions of the party program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and ensuring the country's advance toward communism. He also reiterated the actions being taken to ensure an intensive development of the national economy and constantly improve socialist democracy and the whole political, economic, and social activity.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam reiterated the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and the activity carried out to implement the decisions of the WPE Congress, the stages of the process of building the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the preparations for implementing the decisions of the first, historic National Assembly.

I. [Roman One]

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mengistu Haile Mariam examined the stage of development of the relations between the SR of Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, expressed their satisfaction with the positive evolution of the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and decided to further strengthen these relations in all the fields of joint interest, which is in keeping with the common interests of the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples, and with the general cause of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world. The sides emphasized the decisive role played by the summit meetings and talks, which made an essential contribution to developing bilateral cooperation and collaboration between the two parties and states in the international arena.

The two party and state leaders reasserted their determination to continue to develop and deepen the mutual relations between the two countries and also spoke for the strict observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of independence and national sovereignty, equality of rights, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, elimination of the threat and the use of force, and respect for each nation's right to free and independent development, in accordance with the aspirations of its own nation.

The Romanian president and the Ethiopian president stressed the particular importance of economic relations in the development of overall relations between the two countries, taking into account the potential of the two countries' national economies and the priorities of their programs for socioeconomic development. The two presidents decided to increase cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, construction, agriculture, mining, geology, and in other sectors of mutual interest.

In order to make better use of the existing opportunities, the two sides decided that the ministries, economic bodies, organizations, and enterprises in the two countries should intensify their cooperation and take all necessary practical measures to implement the measures for economic cooperation, for which interest was shown by both sides. Likewise, the sides reiterated their determination to expand and diversify the mutual exchange of good, on the basis of long-term agreements, which should give stability and prospects to these exchanges.

The presidents of the two countries decided that the session of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation should be held as soon as possible, thus emphasizing the need to increase the role of this body in developing commercial exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation.

The RCP secretary general and the WPE Central Committee general secretary expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation and the relations of militant solidarity established between the two parties and emphasized the active role they play in developing Romanian-Ethiopian relations of friendship and cooperation.

Likewise, the sides stressed the significance of increasing contacts between the governments, governmental bodies, and mass organizations in the two countries.

II. [Roman Two]

Examining the international political and economic situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mengistu Haile Mariam noted with satisfaction their identical views on the major problems confronting mankind.

The two party and state leaders expressed their deep concern about the maintenance of a serious and complex situation in the world, as a result of the continuous arms race, especially the nuclear arms race; the persistence and even amplification of conflicts in various parts of the world; the worsening international economic situation, particularly of the developing countries; the continuation of a policy of force and the threat of force; interference in domestic affairs; and violation of the independence and freedom of some countries.

The Romanian and Ethiopian presidents noted that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race, to resolutely proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the vital right of each nation and of the whole of mankind to a free and

independent existence. The sides emphasized that there is no more important issue today than uniting all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle for disarmament and peace.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia most resolutely spoke out for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In addition, they expressed their belief that all the world's nations should take action to achieve this goal, on which their future and the future of all of mankind depends. The sides hailed the decision of the Soviet Union and of the United States to sign—during the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting—the treaty on the elimination of medium-range and tactical-operational missiles from Europe and Asia as a first step on the path of completely eliminating nuclear weapons from the world. Likewise, the sides expressed their hope that this historical accord will lead to new understandings on reducing nuclear weapons, up to their complete elimination from Europe and the world.

The Romanian president and the Ethiopian president favor drafting, at the UN, and implementing a comprehensive disarmament program—proceeding from the New Delhi Declaration and the appeal adopted by the nonaligned countries in Harare—that should focus on the elimination of all nuclear weapons and the substantial reduction of conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures and on halting nuclear tests and the militarization of space.

President Mengistu Haile Mariam highly valued President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative on proceeding to a unilateral, 5 percent reduction of Romania's weapons, troops, and military expenditures and stressed that this measure is a significant example of the efforts to proceed to concrete steps on the path of disarmament.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia expressed their hope that, during the all-European Conference in Vienna for security and cooperation, the participants will reach agreements and understandings that can lead to an improvement of relations and cooperation among all the European countries and to concrete confidence and disarmament measures, in the general interest of the cause of cooperation among all the participant states.

Examining the situation in Africa, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia noted the achievements of the African people in their struggle for freedom and national independence, for socioeconomic development, to expand cooperation among them, and to strengthen the unity of their political actions on African and international levels. They also noted the important role incumbent on the OAU in strengthening cooperation among the countries of that continent.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia reasserted their people's solidarity with the struggle waged by the African people to completely eliminate colonialism, to consolidate their national independence, and to ensure their independent socioeconomic development. The two presidents firmly condemned the aggression of the South African racist regime against neighboring independent states, the racist apartheid policy, and the reprisals of the Pretoria authorities against the majority population in that country, and they call for an immediate end to this anachronistic policy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their countries' active support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by their sole legitimate representative, the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], in the struggle to regain national independence. The two presidents spoke out for the intensification of the international efforts to bring about Namibia's immediate independence, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

Examining the situation in the African Cape, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia reasserted their positions in favor of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness, in accordance with the OAU resolutions, in order to ensure a negotiated and peaceful settlement of all problems, in the interest of peace and cooperation in that region. The sides hailed the efforts made in this respect and expressed their belief that these efforts will be successful.

Expressing their deep concern over the maintenance and expansion of hotbeds of tension in the world, Romania and Ethiopia spoke out decisively for the settlement of all interstate conflicts through peaceful means, solely through negotiations.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia firmly spoke out for achieving just solutions to the Middle East problems, for the establishment of an overall, lasting, and just peace in this region through Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, through solving the problems of the Palestinian people by recognizing their right to self-determination—including the establishment of their own, independent Palestinian state—and through ensuring the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all the countries in that region. In order to achieve all these objectives, Romania and Ethiopia believe that it is important to organize a UN-sponsored international conference, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The sides expressed their concern over the dangerous events in the Gulf region and called for the withdrawal of all foreign military vessels in order to ensure free navigation in this region. They also call for an immediate halt

to the hostilities between Iran and Iraq, and for seeking solutions to their problems solely through peaceful means, through negotiations, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 598. Noting the worsening international economic situation, the Romanian president and the Ethiopian president believe that solving international economic problems, eliminating underdevelopment, and establishing a new international economic order are imperative requirements for the peace and security of peoples. Romania and Ethiopia speak out for the organization of a special UN-sponsored conference with the participation—on an equal footing—of developing and developed countries, in order to find overall solutions to the problems of underdevelopment and the foreign debt problem.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mengistu Haile Mariam believe that the UN General Assembly should call on all the governments of creditor developed countries and on international financial institutions to work out and adopt concrete measures that could lead to the just and equitable settlement of the financial-economic problems, of the credit and debt policy, and to solutions to the problems regarding the elimination of foreign debts that are an increasingly heavy burden for developing countries.

The Romanian president and the Ethiopian president favor the establishment of a new international economic order, based on full equality in interstate relations, which can contribute to the more rapid progress of all countries, primarily the developing countries, and could ensure the harmonious progress and stability of the international economy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mengistu Haile Mariam believe that the complex problems confronting mankind require the active and equal participation of all countries, regardless of their size or social order, in settling the international situation and require the strengthening of the role played by the UN and other international bodies in finding solutions to these problems.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia valued highly the importance of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement in finding solutions to current problems and in seeing the significance of the decisions adopted at the Harare meeting of the heads of states and governments from nonaligned countries.

The RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and the general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia expressed their complete satisfaction with the Romanian-Ethiopian summit meeting. They also expressed satisfaction with the understandings they reached and expressed their belief that these understandings make a valuable contribution to deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in the interest of the Romanian and the Ethiopian peoples and the cause of peace, progress, and cooperation throughout the world.

During the visit, the high-ranking Ethiopian guest visited economic and sociocultural objectives in Bucharest and in Arges and Calarasi Counties.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, extended heartfelt thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and to the friendly Romanian people for the hospitality extended to him and for the welcome he enjoyed throughout his visit.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 19 November 1987.

Joint Economic Commission With Zimbabwe Ends

AU231931 Bucharest AGERPRES English 1810 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES, 23/11/1987—The fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Harare. During the proceedings, new actions were agreed upon to ensure the strengthening of the economic and production collaboration and cooperation, the development and diversification of commercial exchanges in accordance with the two countries' increased possibilities, with their interests of progress and welfare.

The protocol of the session was signed by Constantin Radu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Bernard Chidzero, minister of finance, economic planning and development of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During his visit in Harare, the Romanian deputy prime minister met with the ministers of national supplies, of natural resources and of transport, as well as with representatives of several companies.

RCP Greets Uruguayan Party Congress

AU231927 Bucharest AGERPRES English 1808 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Montevideo, AGERPRES, 23/11/1987—On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the delegates to the 39th Congress of the Socialist Party of Uruguay were conveyed a message of salute by the RCP representative, Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Expressing satisfaction at the fine links of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Uruguay, grounded on mutual esteem, trust and respect, the message reiterates the belief that they will further develop, to contribute to the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and Uruguay in the interest of the Romanian and Uruguayan peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding the world over.

Referring to the current international situation which continues to be particularly serious and complex, the speaker highlighted that the Romanian Communist Party, its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu were of the opinion that a new theoretical and practical approach to peace and disarmament problems was necessary, that everything possible should be done for the elimination of nuclear weapons, of any weapons of mass destruction. Most resolute action should be taken to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, based on full equality and equity. Romania is for a UN-sponsored conference to be attended by both the developed and the developing countries to set a global strategy within which solutions should be found to the stringent problems of underdevelopment.

Under the current international circumstances, the message of salute also shows, everything possible should be done to strengthen cooperation among communist and worker parties, socialist and social democratic parties, other progressive and democratic forces, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, in the joint fight for freedom and national independence, disarmament, peace and progress the world over, for the safeguarding of mankind from the threat of a nuclear war.

Dascalescu Meets Bulgaria's Atanasov

AU211738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1987—The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Atanasov, co-chairman of a special governmental commission, the task of which is to work out concrete measures for the deepening of cooperation in production and production specialization until 1995, had a working meeting at Giurgiu on Saturday.

Salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. In consideration of the high potential of Romania's and Bulgaria's economies, of the results in the bilateral economic cooperation until now, and of the wish of the two countries to take it to a higher level, the two prime ministers examined further ways of diversification of cooperation in production and production specialization in machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, chemical and petrochemical engineering, power engineering, metallurgy, protection of the environment, in other areas, as well as of trade growth.

Concrete ways and means of deepening cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of cars, buses, lorries, tractors, railway rolling stock, computer technology, electronic parts, pure and ultrapure chemicals for microelectronics and other products were agreed upon.

Furthermore, an analysis was made of the measures that were taken to harness the Danube's power potential through the building—jointly by the two countries—of the hydroelectric plants at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol and Calarasi-Silistra, and new actions for that purpose were agreed upon. Moreover, new possibilities were identified apt to increase the contribution of the bilateral technical and scientific cooperation to the settlement of problems of prime importance for the two national economies.

The two prime ministers agreed during their meeting on specific tasks for some Romanian and Bulgarian ministries in view of a greater development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

The further expansion of the manifold cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria was shown to be in the best interests of the two neighbour and friendly states and people, of socialist construction, of world progress and peace.

The talks, held in a warm atmosphere of friendship and understanding, in the spirit of the fine links between the two countries and peoples, were attended by Ion Constantinescu, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the Joint Commission, other Bulgarian and Romanian officials.

Also taking part were Romania's ambassador to Sofia and the Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest.

Premiers Constantin Dascalescu and Georgi Atanasov signed the protocol of the working meeting.

On ending their talks, the two prime ministers visited the heavy machinery and equipment manufacturing enterprise at Giurgiu which, together with the similar enterprise at Ruse, make up a strong industrial complex. The

visit to several sections of the enterprise was an opportunity to survey the results of the cooperation and collaboration between the two units. On the premises of the enterprise, the guests could see industrial fittings, special pumps, drilling and extraction equipment, and other products that are exported. The two heads of government praised the achievements of the Giurgiu enterprise and stressed that cooperation between the two units of the Giurgiu-Ruse joint enterprise should further broaden and improve to help raising the production performance and quality, as well as economic efficiency as a whole.

The same day, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Atanasov, left our country.

Upon departure, at the border crossing, the Bulgarian premier most cordially parted from Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, from the other Romanian officlas.

Barbulescu Meets WPK Activists' Delegation

AU211740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1436 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1987—Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, a delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], led by Zang Guk-hwan [spelling as received], deputy head of section at the CC of the WPK, paid a visit to Romania to exchange of experience over November 13-22.

The delegation had interviews and talks at the CC of the RCP headquarters, the Ministry of Agriculture and Brasov, Olt and Dolj counties committees of the RCP. The Korean guests saw round industrial enterprises and farming units, as well as places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest and the aforementioned counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation of WPK activists was received by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

SED Delegation Pays Visit 17-20 Nov

AU201745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1987—A delegation of activists of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Albert Rainer, head of department at the Agrarian Section of the CC of the SUPG [SED], visited Romania to exchange experience over November 17-20 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The members of the delegation had talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, Prahova County RCP Committee, with executives of central institutions, saw round farming units and research institutes in Prahova County and Ilfov agricultural sector.

AFP Reports Smuggling of Romanians to FRG

AU240853 Paris AFP in English 2239 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Munich, West Germany, Nov 23 (AFP)—The authorities in Bavaria are investigating allegations that a 74-year-old Romanian resident of the state organized a massive smuggling racket to bring at least 400 of his compatriots to West Germany as illegal immigrants, police said here on Monday.

The man, a retired lawyer living in the town of Harr near Munich who was not named, was arrested at his home on November 16 as he was apparently preparing to flee.

Police said he was found to have two million deutsch marks (1.2 million dollars) in his luggage along with contracts in which he undertook to smuggle people across the West German border for prices ranging from 2,000 to 16,000 deutsch marks (1,200 to 9,600 dollars) a head.

Police said the documents showed that 400 Romanians were to cross the border with the contracts—although it was not known whether all of them had actually done so before the man was caught.

Police said that the traffic had been going on for several years. The Bavarian authorities became suspicious after increasing numbers of Romanians started asking for political refugee status, saying they had been brought from their own country to the southern border of West Germany in lorries.

PEC Examines Leaders' Visits at Meeting

Report on 20 Nov Meeting

AU211608 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1001 GMT 21 Nov 87

["Meeting of Executive Political Committee of CC of RCP"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1987—On Friday, November 20, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. Attending were also first secretaries of county party committees, ministers and other members of the government.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee analyzed several reports on the way in which action had been taken for the fulfilment of the plan of socio-economic development, as well as the measures for the improvement of the general activity and the enhancement of the responsibility of the party bodies and organizations, of the ministries, central departments and enterprises in the fulfilment of all plan indices.

Members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, ministers, heads of other central organizations took the floor in this connection, reporting the way how the tasks in their domains of activity were fulfilled, the measures taken for the liquidation of the shortcomings and the improvement of the work in all sectors, for the implementation of the plan for November and December, for the whole 1987 year.

Starting from the situation presented, from the conclusions drawn from this analysis, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the activity of some ministries and economic units, of county party committees, that had not taken action in full firmness and responsibility for the fulfilment of the programs of measures set for the liquidation of the shortcomings and for ensuring all necessary conditions for coping with the arrears and fulfilling the plan in good conditions.

The party general secretary asked the government, the ministries, the central industrial departments and enterprises, the party bodies and organizations to take all the necessary measures to resolutely liquidate the shortcomings in the fulfilment of the technical and economic indices of the new units, and implement the programme set in this domain so that all the newly commissioned units attain the planned parameters until the national conference of the party. Measures were demanded for a proper organization and course of production in all units, for a strict observance of the consumption norms approved, a judicious utilization of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy, lower material and fabrication expenditure, elimination of losses and of any kind of waste, higher efficiency of the entire activity.

It was stressed, on that occasion too, that quality was a priority task which should permanently focus the attention of ministries and central departments, of party bodies and organizations, of all working collectivities.

The party general secretary recommended that firm measures be taken for a rational utilization of work force and a most efficient use of working hours, for the application of legal norms and party principles in selecting and promoting cadres, for a strengthened order and discipline in all units and areas of activity.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for the members of the government—ministers, deputy prime ministers—generally all the leading party and state cadres in the economy to work most responsibly so that in November and December the situation in the economy be radically improved to ensure the fulfilment of this year's plan in good conditions. It was requested that all party county committees debate those problems in county conferences, with a high sense of exigency and responsibility, and ensure that the units within their radius report ever better achievements in fulfilling the plan at the National Party Conference.

Taking the floor during the meeting, the prime minister, the other members of the government, all the executives of ministries and survey bodies pledged before the Executive Political Committee, before the party general secretary to pass without delay to firm measures in order to put an end to the deficient situation in their sectors of activity, and radically change it, to resolutely do away with the shortcomings and implement the programmes set, this year's plan provisions and the whole five-year plan in good conditions.

The party general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, assessed that every condition was at hand so that the planned tasks for 1987 be fulfilled and the whole economic activity be raised onto a higher level of quality and efficiency, through a better organization of labour and production.

The Executive Political Committee also debated a string of issues related to activity in agriculture, especially to the unfolding and conclusion of the autumn farming operations as well as in animal breeding.

The party county committees, the party bodies and organizations, the Ministry of Agriculture, the county agricultural bodies, the farming units, the people's councils were demanded that in the ensuing days autumn crops be gathered, transported and stored in appropriate conditions and deep ploughing works be performed on the whole planned area. It was also recommended that measures to taken to improve activity in animal breeding, ensure fodder and all conditions for the wintering of animals.

The Executive Political Committee also analyzed a report on the evolution of prices and tariffs over January 1-September 30, 1987.

It was assessed that both the retail price and tariff index and the index of prices of farm produce delivered to the state stock were within the planned limits or even below, which illustrated the realistic character of the party and state policy of maintaining price stability, the sound character and might of the economy.

The State Committee for Prices and all responsible bodies were requested to further ensure an evolution of prices within the planned limits, a strengthened discipline in observing their legality.

Next the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was informed about the participation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of

Romania at the head of a party and state delegation, in the festivities occasioned by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the activity carried out by Party General Secretary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of the brilliant way in which he reasserted, on that occasion too, our party and country's stance on the fundamental questions of the contemporary world, of the fight for disarmament, detente, and security, for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the CC of the CPSU, which once again brought to the fore the decisive role of the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue in the continuous development, on multiple planes, of the productive cooperation between the two parties and countries, in the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that during the talks, the two leaders paid special attention to the questions related to the carrying into effect of the understandings covenanted in Bucharest in May 1987 reiterating the joint wish to further expand the cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union to enriching the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism, of dialectical-materialist thought, a powerful reiteration of the principled, consistent policy of our party of strengthening cooperation with communist and worker parties, with socialist, social democratic parties, with all the advanced forces everywhere in the fight for building a more just and better world, without weapons and wars, a world of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

An account of the official visit of friendship paid to Yugoslavia over November 12-14, by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, was read during the meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the results of the visit, of the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Lazar Mojsov and Bosko Krunic that marked yet another important moment in the development of the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the joint conclusions reached during the visit on the expansion of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration, the expansion and diversification of the commercial exchanges, according to the two countries' increased possibilities.

The Executive Political Committee also highlighted the importance of the exchange of views between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Lazar Mojsov and Bosko Krunic in connection with current aspects of the international political life, of the communist and worker movement. In particular, stress was laid on the fact that the two countries' will was reiterated during the talks, to actively collaborate for the consolidation of collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, for turning this region into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign troops and military bases.

Next, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP listened to an account of the official goodwill visit Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, paid to Romania over November 16-19.

The Executive Political Committee assessed the productive character of the recent Romanian-Ethiopian top-level dialogue which evinced the common wish to confer ever broader dimensions and an ever richer content on the relations between Romania and Ethiopia. In that context stress was laid on the significance of the understandings covenanted which open new prospects to the multilateral cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

It was underscored that during the talks the two countries' determination was expressed to cooperate actively in the world arena, to contribute to the general efforts for disarmament, for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, confidence and cooperation in Europe, Africa and the world over, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. Likewise, the determination of Romania and Ethiopia was highly appreciated to strengthen their solidarity with the African peoples' fight for a complete abolition of colonialism, against the racist and apartheid policy, for the consolidation of national independence and a free, self-reliant development on the path of economic and social progress.

In order to give the party bodies and organizations the possibility to prepare in adequate conditions the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, the Executive Political Committee decided, following consultations of the members of the party's CC, that the conference take place on December 14-16, 1987.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

Visit to Moscow

AU202044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1987—During its meeting of November 20, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was informed about the

participation of the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, at the head of a party and state delegation, in the festivities occasioned by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the activity carried out by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of the brilliant way in which he reasserted, on that occasion too, our party and country's stance on the fundamental questions of the contemporary world, of the fight for disarmament, detente, and security, for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the new meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, which once again brought to the fore the decisive role of the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue in the continuous development, on multiple planes, of the productive cooperation between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian and the Soviet peoples. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that during the talks the two leaders paid special attention to the questions related to the carrying into effect of the understandings covenanted in Bucharest in May 1987 reiterating the joint wish to further expand the cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union in all areas, new forms being used to meet the requirements of the present development stage, of the growing potential of the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the particular importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the meeting of the leaders and representatives of the communist, worker, socialist, social democratic parties and of other progressive forces, of national liberation movements held in Moscow on November 4 and 5. It was assessed that that speech was another valuable contribution to enriching the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism, of dialectical-materialist thought, a powerful reiteration of the principled, consistent policy of our party of strengthening cooperation with communist and worker parties, with socialist, social democratic parties, with all the advanced forces everywhere in the fight for building a more just and better world, without weapons and wars, a world of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

SFRY Visit

AU202105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 20 Nov 87

["High Appreciation of the Results of the Romanian-Yugoslav Dialogue"—AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1987—An account of the official visit of friendship paid to Yugoslavia over November 12-14, by President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, was presented, in the November 20 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the results of the visit, of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Lazar Mojsov and Bosko Krunic that marked yet another important moment in the development of the fine relations between the RCP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the joint conclusions reached during the visit on the expansion of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration, the expansion and diversification of the commercial exchanges, according to the two countries' increased possibilities.

The Executive Political Committee also highlighted the importance of the exchanges of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and the Yugoslav leaders in connection with current aspects of the international political life, of the communist and worker movement. In particular, stress was laid on the fact that the two countries' will was reiterated during the talks, to actively collaborate for the consolidation of collaboration and understanding in the Balkans, for turning this region into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign troops and military bases.

Ethiopian President's Visit

AU202115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 20 Nov 87

["New Prospects of Romanian-Ethiopian Cooperation"—AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/11/1987—In its November 20 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP listened to an account of the official goodwill visit the secretary-general of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, paid to Romania over November 16-19.

The Executive Political Committee assessed the productive character of the recent Romanian-Ethiopian top-level dialogue which evinced the common wish to confer ever broader dimensions and an ever richer content on the relations between Romania and Ethiopia. In that context stress was laid on the significance of the understandings covenanted which open new prospects to the multilateral cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

It was underscored that during the talks the two countries' determination was expressed to cooperate actively in the world arena, to contribute to the general efforts for disarmament, for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe, Africa and the world over, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. Likewise, the determination of Romania and Ethiopia was highly appreciated to strengthen their solidarity with the African peoples' fight for a complete abolition of colonialism, against the racist and apartheid policy, for the consolidation of national independence and a free, self-reliant development on the path of economic and social progress.

Decree Issued on Gas, Electricity Use

AU171111 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 87 p 1

["Decree on Measures to Rationalize the Consumption of Natural Gas and Electricity Issued by the State Council of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] It is a priority requirement and the patriotic duty of each working person and of each citizen to save natural gas and electric power to the utmost.

To ensure the normal progress of socioeconomic activity, it is necessary to adopt firm measures to ensure a strict policy of saving electricity and fuels, to introduce strict discipline at all work places, eliminate any kind of waste, and to firmly apply severe sanctions against all those who exceed consumption norms and who do not observe energy and fuel saving norms.

In order to ensure that economic units, sociocultural institutions, cooperative, public, and civic organizations save natural gas and electricity judiciously,

The State Council of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Effective with the date of the present decree, monthly quotas at the tariffs stipulated in Annex 1 are established for natural gas delivered for the purpose of heating dwellings, for the warm water needed by households, and for preparing food.

Article 2. At those power stations that produce heat carriers for the heating of homes, natural gas consumption is established in keeping with the program on the operation and delivery of the approved type of thermal energy.

The executive committees and bureaus of people's councils and economic units that are responsible forthe power stations stipulated in the first paragraph are obligated to supervise gas consumption daily and to take firm steps to ensure that planned quotas are observed.

Article 3. Effective with the date of the present decree, the monthly quotas and tariffs for electriccity delivered to the population for lighting and other household purposes are stipulated in Annex 2.

Article 4. All citizens are obligated to take strict measures to save natural gas and electricity and observe the quotas stipulated in the present decree.

Should the monthly quotas be exceeded, the following measures have to be taken:

I [Roman one] For Natural Gas:

a) For a 1-5-percent excess, the tariff of 1,500 lei per 1,000 cubic meters will be applied;

b) for a 5-10-percent excess, a tariff of 3,000 lei per 1,000 cubic meters will be applied and the consumer will be warned;

c) if, after this warning, consumption is exceeded by 10 percent, the gas supply will be cut off temporarily until the excess has been recovered;

d) should the 10-percent excess be repeated, the gas supply will be cut off for good.

II [Roman two] For Electricity

a) For a 1-5-percent consumption excess, a tariff of 1 leu per kWh will be applied;

b) for a 5-10-percent consumption excess, a tariff of 2 lei per kWh will be applied and the consumer will be warned;

c) those consumers who, after being warned, exceed the stipulated quota, will pay a tariff of 3 lei per kWh for the whole amount of electricity consumed until they return to the planned monthly quotas.

Article 5. The management of industrial units, enterprises, and all economic units are obligated to organize work at each job in such a way as will ensure strict observance of the allocated natural gas and electricity quotas, their rational use, and the elimination of energy and fuel losses.

Natural gas and electricity consumption quotas for nonproductive activities will be reduced by at least 30 percent.

Should economic units exceed their monthly quotas of natural gas and electricity, they will be sanctioned and penalized according to the law.

Penalties and higher rates paid by economic units for exceeding natural gas and electricity quotas shall be borne by those responsible for the excess.

The sums of money that cannot be recovered from the offenders will be deducted from the people's fund of shares in profits in keeping with the law.

Repetition of consumption excesses will incur measures to replace the offending managerial cadres.

Article 6. The leadership of ministries, of the other central state and civic bodies, people's councils, trade organizations, educational, science, cultural, art, and social security institutions, and cooperative and civic organizations are obligated to take measures to ensure strict observance of allocated natural gas and electricity consumption quotas, which will be at least 30 percent lower than the current ones.

Should the allocated natural gas and electricityconsumption quotas be exceeded, the offenders shall be penalized and shall pay higher rates according to the law.

The sums of money that cannot be recovered from the offenders will be deducted from the annual bonus fund.

Should approved natural gas and electricity consumption quotas for the units in paragraph 1 be exceeded, gas and electricity supplies will be cut off until excesses have been recovered.

Article 7. All kinds of electricity-consuming devices for heating up precincts in all state, cooperative, and public socialist units and in buildings are prohibited.

Article 8. Only a single type of fuel, the approved one, may be allocated to the socialist institutions and units stipulated in Article 6 and housing quarters with installations for natural gas and black oil.

Article 9. The ministries, other central, state and civic bodies, and executive committees of county and Bucharest municipal people's councils shall constantly ensure that their units strictly observe the approved natural gas and electrical energy consumption quotas and shall take firm measures to avoid excesses.

Article 10. Annexes 1 and 2 are an integral part and parcel of the present decree.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Annex 1

Standard Natural Gas Consumption Quotas

I [Roman one] For Heating Dwellings with Stoves or Small-Scale Central Heating Systems and for Warm Water and the Preparation of Food

Standard consumption quotas for:	cubic meters per month			
Month	1-room apartment (family of 1-2 persons)	2-room apartment (family of 2-3 persons)	3-room apartment (family of 3-4 persons)	4 or more room apartment (family of 4-5 or more persons)
January	104	174	236	278
February	85	140	190	225
March	65	107	146	171
April	25	28	32	37
May	25	28	32	37
June	25	28	32	37
July	25	28	32	37
August	25	28	32	37
September	25	28	32	37
October	43	62	95	104
November	65	107	146	171
December	88	142	195	229
Annual total	600	900	1,200	1,400

In rural areas standard natural gas consumption quotas are 20 percent less.

II [Roman two]

For the Preparation of Food in Dwellings with Central Heating or Using Other Fuels

Family composition (number of people)	standard consumption quotas
3 persons	18
4 persons	20
more than 5 persons	24

The tariff for standard consumption quotas is 1,000 lei per 1,000 cubic meters. The excess of standard consumption quotas will be charged as follows:

—1,500 lei per 1,000 cubic meters for an excess of up to 5 percent;

—and 3,000 lei per 1,000 cubic meters for an excess of 5-10 percent.

Annex 2.

Standard Monthly Consumption and Tariffs for Electricity Delivered to the Population for Lighting Purposes and Household Use [subhead]

kWh per month Consumption Levels

Type of apartment (family composition)	November-February		March-October	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1-room apartment (family of 1-2 persons)	22	15	15	10
2-room apartment (family of 2-3 persons)	30	20	20	15
3-room apartment (family of 3-4 persons)	35	21	25	18
4-room apartment (family of 4-5 or more persons)	42	22	30	20

a) The tariff for the above mentioned consumption levels amounts to 0.65 lei per kWh.

b) The charge for a consumption excess of up to 5 percent will amount to 1 leu per kWh.

c) There will be a charge of 2 lei per kWh for a consumption excess of 5-10 percent and the consumer will be warned.

d) There will be charge of 3 lei per kWh for consumption excess for the whole amount consumed after the warning until the consumer returns to the standard monthly quotas.

Ceausescu Inaugurates Canal, Danube Bridges

AU211843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 21 Nov 87

["Romania's President Inaugurates Important Economic Units"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/11/1987—Saturday, November 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu officially inaugurated the navigable Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari Canal which opens a new gate to the Black Sea.

Speaking on the occasion, Romania's president showed that the inauguration of the Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari was another expression of the Romanian people's self-denying work, in close unity and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the nation's leading political force, for the implementation of the Thirteenth Congress resolutions and the party's programme. The building of the canal as well as of other units, the speaker underscored, proves the correctness of the Romanian Communist Party's policy which concentrates on the general development of production forces, of the national economy, science, education and culture so as to provide for the homeland's steady rise to new heights of progress and civilization, and the continual growth of the people's material and spiritual welfare—our Communist Party's major goal, the essence of the multilaterally developed socialist society we are successfully building.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that what was achieved there and across the country was an expression of the peace policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people that wish an end to the arms race, the liquidation of nuclear weapons, the safeguarding of mankind's peace so as each nation may advance and have its welfare and happiness ensured.

Referring to other projects under way, Romania's president mentioned the new canal and the complex works for the harnessing of the Arges which will make Bucharest be a port to the Danube and the Black Sea, the industrial development sites, the extension of irrigations and other investment projects. The speaker highlighted that their carrying out would provide for the attainment of the target of building the multilaterally developed socialist society so that Romania should be on a par with the developed countries from a material point of view, too.

At the end of his speech President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We have been building a just system in which people is master of its destinies. We have achieved the broadest democracy where workers, farmers, intellectuals, our whole nation make their own future as they wish, in full unity, and under the communists' leadership.

The same day President Nicolae Ceausescu also inaugurated the railway and road bridges over the Danube in the Fetesti-Cernavoda area.

Leaders' Public Appearances 15-21 Nov

AU212046 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English, monitored by Austria Bureau 15-21 November, reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 15 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu voted for deputies to local state bodies at Bucharest polling station No. 1 of the 23 August Constituency (0820 GMT 15 Nov).

On 16 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, who arrived in Bucharest for an "official visit of friendship" (1206 GMT 16 Nov), and in the afternoon, he

receives Mengistu, who paid him a courtesy call at the Bucharest State Council Palace (1823 GMT 16 Nov); President Ceausescu and President Mengistu began official talks at the State Council Palace (1848 GMT 16 Nov) and in the evening, the two presidents exchanged toasts at dinner Ceausescu offered in honor of the visiting Ethiopian president (1935 GMT 16 Nov). Also on the same day, 16 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front on election results (1537 GMT 16 Nov) and a State Council meeting, also on the election result (0800 GMT 17 Nov).

On 17 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mengistu continued official talks (1906 GMT 17 Nov).

On 19 November, President Ceausescu and President Mengistu concluded official talks (1231 GMT 19 Nov), then, President Ceausescu saw off President Mengistu on departure (1050 GMT 19 Nov).

On 20 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee (1001 GMT 21 Nov) and received Charles S. van Straten, ambassador of the Netherlands on Bucharest, at the end of his mission in Romania (1556 GMT 20 Nov).

On 21 November, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu inaugurated Poarta Alba-Midia Navodari Canal and railway and road bridges over the Danube (1737 GMT 21 Nov).

On 21 November, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, met with Bulgarian counterpart Atanasov in the Romanian town Giurgiu (1701 GMT 21 Nov).

On 21 November, Vasile Barbulescu, RCP Central Committee secretary received a delegation of activists of the Workers Party of Korea (1436 GMT 21 Nov).

On 18 November, Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee chaired and addressed a plenary meeting of the National Council of Science and Education (1804 GMT 18 Nov).

On 17 November, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee accompanied Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile Mariam on his visit to Bucharest urban and social units (1836 GMT 17 Nov) and on 18 November he accompanied Mengistu to Pitesti Municipality (1929 GMT 18 Nov). On 19 Nov, Ion Stoian met with a PRC delegation, visiting Romania (1920 GMT 19 Nov).

On 19 November, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee held talks with Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign affairs and Commonwealth affairs, in London (0731 HMT 19 Nov).

Ilie Vaduva, RCP Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation met with Helmut Floeth, deputy minister of international economic cooperation of Poland with whom he signed a trade protocol in Bucharest on 15 November (1123 GMT 15 Nov). On 17 November, Vaduva was received by Tian Jiyunn, member of the Politburo of the CPC in Beijing (1826 GMT 17 Nov), and on 21 November, he signed a trade protocol with Chinese counterpart Zheng Tuobin, in Beijing (1751 GMT 21 Nov).

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